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VERMONT GAZETTE.

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WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,—WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

To the Citizens of Vermont:

IT is an obſervation of a very celebrated writer, that "taxes were very long in uſe before it was diſcovered that they could be made ſubſervient to any other purpoſes, beſide that of ſupporting government." "Late improvements (ſays he) in commercial politics, have unfolded an important doctrine, that taxes are ſeldom indifferent to the public good, that frequently they are more oppreſſive to the people than beneficial to the ſovereign, and on the other hand, that they may be ſo contrived as to rival bounties in promoting induſtry, manufactures, and commerce." The wiſdom to do this was certainly never more needed than at preſent in the State of Vermont.

An inland country, without any ſtaple for remittances; arts, manufactures, and even agriculture in their infancy, needing the kind and foſtering hand of an indulgent parent, and the State wanting funds to give proper encouragement; if therefore, taxation, while we are raiſing a fund for the ſupport of government, can be ſo regulated as to attain theſe ends; the diſcovery will be of the greateſt conſequence to the ſtate; an attempt towards this is the object of the preſent eſſay, not that I hope to preſent you with a perfect ſyſtem, but to excite others to a full and candid inveſtigation of the ſubject.

In the proſecution of this plan it will be neceſſary firſt, to examine the nature and operation of taxes.

A tax conſtantly laid on any article of produce tends to raiſe the price of that article, but if the article cannot find a market at an advanced price, the production of that article is ſo far diſcouraged, A tax on articles employed in any manufacture, by raiſing the price of ſuch articles, will conſequently raiſe the price of ſuch manufacture, and this extends not only to the materials of ſuch manufacture, but to every kind of proviſions neceſſary for the ſupport of the manufacturers. Again, the price of proviſions will have a great influence in regulating the price of labour, for the labouring poor will have wages ſufficient to procure themſelves a maintenance or they will not labour. The poll or capitation tax likewiſe tends to raiſe the price of labour, for if you take from the poor labourer who can barely ſupport himſelf and family by his induſtry, he will become indolent, for ſurely few will be found willing to labour unleſs they can find their account in it; all which will again raiſe the price of manufactures. Theſe are the ſlow but never-failing fatal effects that attend ſuch kind of taxation. Taxing the produce of land generally has a great effect on induſtry, for the more induſtrious a man is, the more produce he raiſes, the deeper he is taxed.

Our taxes will not bear an examination on the above principles; a little attention to the ſubject will diſcover that they are ſo contrived in almoſt every inſtance, as to form a check on ſkill, induſtry and commerce. Improved lands, polls, neat cattle, horſes, ſwine, and faculties of every kind, are the principal ſubjects of taxation. Of theſe in their order, one great object of our policy ought to be to encourage the cultivation of new lands, but for this the proprietor is immediately taxed, while the proprietor of unimproved thouſands is exempted from the burden. It could not ſurely be the intent of the legiſlature to diſcourage cultivation, yet this is clearly the conſequence. Of the poll tax ſufficient has been obſerved. The tax on live ſtock, beſide the inconvenience already mentioned in taxing produce, has another more immediately felt by an inland ſtate depending on foreign markets: For inſtance, a pair of oxen are rated at eight pounds, if therefore they pay a tax of one ſhilling on the pound they cannot be afforded without the addition of eight ſhillings to the price. A heavy tax by cutting us out of foreign markets, would be equal to a prohibition on the exportation of beef. The effect of the tax on ſwine is more obſervable than any other. Every ſwine of one year old and upwards at the time of liſting which is in the month of June is rated at one pound, to avoid this, few people raiſe their ſwine of an age to be liſted. I believe, I may ſay, tons of pork leſs annually are produced on this account.

A ſtranger to our ſituation would ſuppoſe that we were ſupplied with our manufactures and that it was become an object of policy to prevent their increaſe, for what elſe could be the intent of a tax impoſed on every manufacturer by an arbitrary eſtimate in proportion to his ſkill and induſtry? A more ready way to prevent the growth of manufactures could not be devised. It has been propoſed by ſome, who, I fear, have not well conſidered the matter, to tax lawſuits, articles of luxury, and merchandize. To raiſe a revenue from lawſuits more than ſufficient to ſupport the courts of juſtice, would be unjuſt; it pays by the plaintiff for his right to proſecute, it is repugnant to the principles of our conſtitution; that juſtice ſhall be ſold to no man. If to be refunded by the defendant, it would be collected, mostly from the poorer ſort of debtors, who are now ſufficiently unable to anſwer the juſt demands of their creditors. As to articles of luxury, few among us have been able to go beyond the neceſſaries of life, fewer ſtill beyond conveniences; but where are thoſe families who in their dreſs, attendants, equipage, or manner of living, exceed the bounds of a decent elegance? A tax of this kind would not pay the collection. A tax on merchandize if intended to diſcourage too free an importation of foreign articles, and encourage our own manufactures might be well; but I apprehend the revenue to the ſtate would be very ſmall, and would by no means attone for the corruption of morals it would introduce. To diſcover ſecret importations a multiplicity of oaths would be neceſſary, and theſe oaths to be taken by the very perſons intereſted in concealment; their oaths would ſoon become as proverbial as thoſe of the cuſtom houſe. I do not imagine, any one would think of taxing the farmer, who has tranſported a load of wheat eighty or a hundred miles to procure neceſſaries for his family, or a few pounds of ſteel to repair his farming tools.

A tax on land in general, appears to me to be moſt conſiſtent with the intereſt of the ſtate, and in every view the moſt unexceptionable of any; its product will be eaſily aſcertained; its collection little expenſive, and the proportion readily known and provided for by each proprietor. Its ſubject is permanent, and ſo far from being a diſcouragement to induſtry, that the more the owner increaſes its value by cultivation, the more he increaſes his ſtock, the leſs will his tax be in proportion to his intereſt. But to this mode two principal objections have been made: That great injuſtice will often take place in the collection, and that it will diſaffect great land-holders who live in other ſtates. To the firſt objection I have heard it well obſerved, that if we have not wiſdom enough in government to do juſtice and purſue the beſt good of the ſtate, we ought not to be allowed to exercise the hand of oppreſſion. But let us take a brief and candid view of the ſubject. The towns that are organized can as eaſily procure a return of their located lands as to procure a liſt of their perſonal eſtate, and this will be much facilitated in general by aſſiſtance from the records. The unlocated lands will be generally aſcertained by the propriator's records. Let the tax be collected of the occupier if any, otherwiſe of the owner appearing on record if reſident within this ſtate; the land to be liable in the laſt reſort. New granted towns I imagine ought not in general, to be taxed under preſent circumſtances. The proprietors of old granted and other unorganized towns, that it ſhould be thought expedient to tax, may, under the penalty of ſequeſtration, or in ſome other mode be obliged to make return to ſome proper officer, of the grantees names of the ſeveral towns, their ſeveral diviſions and propriety ſales, which will alſo aſcertain the undivided lands. By this means I conceive the ſales, if any are neceſſary, may be ſo regulated as to remove every cauſe of complaint. Beſide, were this adopted as the eſtabliſhed mode of taxation, land owners would annually prepare themſelves for payment, ſo that few ſales would be neceſſary. As to the ſecond objection, ſurely land owners who live in other ſtates cannot reaſonably be unwilling to pay for the protection of their property here; they cannot think it a hardſhip, to pay a rateable proportion toward the ſupport of government, in ſuch a way as will moſt conduce to the happineſs and proſperity of the ſtate, and which at the ſame time, will equally advance their own intereſt. However a wiſe and juſt policy would require an exemption, of which all owners of new lands might take advantage. I would propoſe, as an encouragement to new ſettlements, that the firſt ten perſons ſettling in a new town ſhould be exempt from taxation for a certain quantity of land, for the term of ten years: and that all other ſettlers in any new town, 'till they ſhould amount to fifty or ſixty, be exempt for the term of five years, or any ſhorter term, as ſhould be thought moſt equal.* A tax in this mode of ten ſhillings on each hundred acres would at preſent raiſe about ſixteen thouſand pounds, a ſum far more than ſufficient to pay the public debts of the ſtate, and defray the expence of government the current year, yet this ſum would be much more eaſily paid by the poor and middling claſs of people, than a tax of eight pence on the pound, which at preſent raiſes about four or five thouſand pounds.‡ Would not this mode of taxation, with the exemptions propoſed, bring in many new ſettlers, many ſkilful mechanics and manufacturers, particularly from the New-England States, who, partly from the exigencies of the

* And this perhaps might juſtly be extended to ſuch towns in the northern parts of the ſtate as have been ſettled ſince the late war.

‡ Lands on the liſt at 8d. raiſes 3l. 6s. 8d. equal to a little more than 666 acres at 10s. per 100, 50l will raiſe 41. 13s. 4d. equal to about 333 acres at 10s. 25l. will raiſe 16l. 8d. equal to about 167 acres and a half at 10s.

times, and partly from the impolicy of their laws, are groaning under the burthen of excessive taxes? Still a list of the personal estate ought annually to be returned, upon which all town taxes might be raised. And if at any time the exigencies of the state should demand a greater sum than could reasonably be raised by a land tax, the deficiency might be made up on the personal estate. A farther encouragement might be given for raising certain articles, much needed in the state; as for instance, if any person shall raise a certain number of sheep, or a certain quantity of flax, let him be abated a certain sum on the list. I am sensible this mode of taxation will be opposed by great landholders, who, though they possess a property in the state worth thousands, and in some instances worth tens of thousands, yet pay not for its protection so large a tax as a moderate farmer. Others from the all-prevailing influence of custom, will be inclined to oppose it for its novelty; But let such consider it again and again, if it will in its tendency promote the cultivation of new lands, extend our new settlements, increase population, encourage industry, arts and manufactures, ease the poor and middling classes of people without unreasonably burthening the rich, it ought not rashly to be rejected.

HONESTUS.

LONDON, July 12.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 22.

"People of the first distinction at court exerted all their influence with the sovereign to pardon the Countess de la Motte; their efforts proved of no effect, and the unhappy offspring of Valois underwent her destiny. Yesterday at a quarter after six in the morning, one of the turnkeys of the prison, went up to Madame de la Motte's sleeping apartments and without any prefatory apology for disturbing her at that early hour, told her in uncouth and terrible accents to arise and follow him, that Mr. Hubert the jailkeeper, was waiting for her below. The affrighted female refused to obey, but, when she was informed, that a royal mandate was sent to require her compliance, she, though reluctantly, followed the turn-key, and was by him conducted to the inner gate. She was only allowed time to put on her petticoat, so great was the hurry of the magistrates to execute the arret of the 31st of May. She no sooner descended the last step of the stairs than she was seized on by two satellites of the law, by them hand cuffed and inexorably embraced. When the countess appeared before the greffier, and her sentence was read to her, she hurried into the most calumnious and unheard of imprecations against the court, the parliament and the cardinal; but this same great spirit deserted her when she felt the hangman putting the rope about her neck, she was instantly seen in tears. The instruments of her further punishment, the brand, some other tools and an ardent fire, called up all her former courage, for she then cursed and swore in the most unwomanlike manner, and uttered alternate cries of grief & despair. It was with difficulty that the hot iron could be applied to her shoulder; the executioner must have been an adept to have succeeded in that part of his profession. She rolled herself on the ground, and kicked with such violence, that some courage was required to perform his ignominious operation.

"The very instant the execution was over, she was dressed in the utmost hurry, and put into a hackney coach, in which were two petit-affs, that conducted her to the Salpetriere, where she is destined to spend the remainder of her days. She had a rope about her neck all the time, and those who were with her, being insensible of the feelings of a woman, did not offer to take off the mark of infamy. On her arrival at the place of her destination, she threw herself on the floor, and almost onless seemed to be deprived of every vital sensation. When she came to herself she appeared quite calm, and without testifying any visible anxiety, patiently let herself be unrobed, and with the greatest ease put on the coarse stuff which is to be her future clothing; her hair was cut off. Mr. de la Motte, her husband, was on the same day burnt in effigy, in the place de Greve, from one to three in the afternoon."

The Grand Master of Malta has sent, as a present, a most rich and costly bracelet of rubies, to Madame du Frenoy, in taken of her extraordinary & gallant conduct when an Algerine corsair attacked the vessel in which she was a passenger. This lady was in a Tartane bound for Genoa, and a corsair making towards the Tartane, poured into her a broadside and then grapling her several Algerines boarded her sword in hand; when Madame du Frenoy snatching a sabre from a wounded sailor, exercised it with astonishing courage. The crew animated and inspired by so unexpected an example of female valour, fought with enthusiasm, and drove the pirates back on board their own vessel. Soon after Madame du Frenoy was on shore, the Marquis de St. Christean waited on her, and with his own hands placed a crown of laurel upon her head, and a portrait of this lady has been since taken for the Queen of France.

Ireland.

DUBLIN, July 2.

Some days ago, as a gentleman was riding towards town, through the country of Kildare with a car, whereon were two or three sacks; to which the dog stuck very close, constantly smelling. the gentleman having rode some distance before he missed him, returned, and the dog not answering his call he whipped him, yet the animal still continued to go from one side of the car to the other; on which the gentleman thinking he was hungry, asked the carrier what he had got, and upon being told that it was bacon he desired the fellow to open the sack and give him a cut of the meat for which he would pay him, the carman replied he could not open it till he came to town. The gentleman on this began to suspect that all was not right, and proceeded slowly until he reached a cabin near the road, where he applied to have the car stopped and the fellow secured, which the carman seeing into, leaped into an adjoining field, and escaped. Upon examining the bag they found the body of a female murdered & bleeding fresh. The carman, on Thursday last, was taken in this city, and lodged in the county goal. After a long examination it appeared, that the deceased was a passenger, who on paying him for a lift took some change out of the corner of her handkerchief, which also contained a couple of guineas; and this it is supposed, tempted the villain to lay violent hands on her, in the horrid manner above related.

ROYAL ASSASSINATION.

The following are the authentic Particulars of the extraordinary attempt of Margaret Nicholson on the life of King George the Third, on the 2d of August. From a London paper of August 5.

HIS majesty was stepping out of his post chariot at the entrance of St. James's, near Marlborough-Wall, when the attack was made on his life. The woman by whom the desperate attempt was made, had been observed waiting the King's arrival, for some time, and obvious to the appearance of the carriage, took her situation between two gentlewomen, who were unknown to her, and with whom she entered into a slight conversation. On the carriage approaching she begged, with some earnestness, that they would not impede her in an attempt to deliver a memorial to his majesty. As the door of the carriage was opened, and the king was in the act of lighting, she started forward and held a paper towards his majesty, which he received with gracious condescention. At the same instant, a knife which she held in her hand, and which was concealed under the memorial, was directed against the breast of the king; the stroke was happily avoided by his majesty's bowing as he took the paper; she made a second stroke, but the attendant yeoman, seeing her drift, rushed forward and caught her arm; at the same time Toplin, the king's footman, seized the knife. The sovereign, with amazing temper and fortitude, exclaimed that instant, "I have received no injury! Do not hurt the woman, the poor creature appears insane!"

His Majesty, when he entered the royal apartments, opened the paper, in which appeared written, "To the King's most excellent majesty," the usual head to the petitioners, but nothing more.

Upon the woman's being secured, Mr. Pitt, lord Carmerthen, lord Sidney, earl of Salisbury, the master of the tolls, and the attorney general, were convened in council chamber, where they proceeded to examine her. Her name is Margaret Nicholson, and she appears to have lived lately in lord Coventry's family as an attendant to some of his lordship's daughters, but since that time she has existed as semstress, in the milinary and mantua branches.

About six years ago she lived with Miss Price of Argyle buildings, whose service she quitted on a pretence that she had been left a capital fortune. She afterwards worked with Mr. Watson, hatter, in New Bond street, whom she frequently pressed to present petitions in her behalf to his majesty; saying continually, she had a large claim against government. For the last three years of her life, she lodged at the house of Mr, Fisk, a stationer, at the corner of Mary-le-Bonna lane, near Portmansquare.

She did not appear in the least embarrassed before the council, answered some questions with consistence, and others incoherently. Her object, she said, was to obtain the prayer of her petition by terrifying the king, which she fancied the sight of the knife would have effected. Upon it being observed, that the paper she presented contained no writing, she replied the king knew what I wanted, as he had often presented petitions; which papers, it seems, on enquiry, appeared to have been delivered; but they abounded in the most glaring inconsistencies, and were not regarded at the time.

At intervals she talked of a "claim on government," "lawsuit," "just cause," and such like sentences; and in answer to some of the interrogatories the council proposed, said she should avow the motives of her conduct before those who had a right to question her; but that there she should say nothing. After these declarations, she sometimes remained silent for a time, and would not reply.

In order that every possible research should be made, lord Sydney sent for several of the Westminster magistrates, among whom were, Messieurs Addington, Reid, Hyde, and Bond. Some of these gentlemen, with proper assistants proceeded to the woman's apartments; but nothing more could be traced than scraps of papers, in which the names of lord Mansfield, and other persons of consequence appeared, with some disjointed writing, mentioning effects, and what she denominated "classics," a term she did not understand; all of which denoted a disordered state of mind.

A physician experienced in cases of insanity, belonging to Bethlehem hospital, attended to give his opinion. The woman answered some of his enquiries collectedly; but the major part so confusedly, as to occasion him to pronounce her Deranged in her faculties.

During the examination his Majesty took his departure for Windsor; but to clear up the general anxiety this alarming attempt had occasioned, when he came from St. James's to his carriage, his face was clothed in the most comforting smiles; he had, to shew his unconcern, less attendants, than is the usual practice; and after turning over some papers with indifference, conversed with a gentleman who saluted him, and took his leave with the utmost composure.

After the examination was concluded, a state of the particulars were sent off to Windsor; and at half past eight last night the woman was committed, by order of the privy council, to the custody of one of the kings messengers, who lodged her in his house in Half-Moon-street.

For this happy escape of our much loved sovereign, all descriptions of the people must offer up their ardent congratulations and sincere prayers.

United States.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, August 23.

Advice has been received in town of two American vessels being taken off Cape Corrientes, by the Vila de Omphal Algerine corsair, whose captain double-ironed the master of one of the vessels for not striking when ordered.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.

A correspondent writes us that an expedition is vigorously prosecuting by the state of Georgia, against the Creek and Cherokee-Indian Nations, with a very formidable body of men, under the command of general Elbert.

Extract from the Journal of Congress, August 3, 1786.

"On a report of the secretary at war, on the expediency of retaining West Point as a military post

"Resolved, That the board of treasury endeavour to negociate with the legal proprietor of West-Point, on Hudson's river, for the purchase of the same for the United States, on an equitable appraisement, together with so much land contigious thereto as shall be deemed by the secretary at War necessary to be included in the garrison; and that the board agree for the terms of payment in the manner most consistent with thee state of the Finances of the United States.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.

Thursday last a detachment of the militia artillery, the light horse, and light infantry of this city, were reviewed on the commons, by the honorable the legislature of this state. The usual firings and evolutions on such occasions, were performed. The speaker then observed, that at the request of the officers of the militia, the members of the general assembly attended the review of the corps of the light horse, artillery, and light infantry of the city and liberties---that he was directed by the members of assembly, present, to express their perfect approbation of the true military appearance and behavior of the troops. He observed, that by similar exertions in 1775 and 1776 the militia of Pennsylvania gained the greatest honor, and had been instrumental in giving a change to the war, that liberty and independence were established, but that the peace of the United States might be interrupted, and it was impossible to say what fate had in store for America, that some appearances of late indicated a change, that it was the duty of freemen to arm themselves in time of peace, but that arms alone would not answer the purpose of securing the peace of any country, to know how to use their arms is the most important duty, that the progress made by the troops, in a few months, was surprisingly great; he desired them to look back a few months, to compare their then situation with the truly military figure they now exhibit, and asked if they do not feel a superiority of character, a confidence in themselves, which they knew not before. He made some other observations, and concluded with a hope that the virtuous example of the city and liberties would influence the other counties of the state, to improve themselves in the military art, and wished them success in their exertions.

State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, September 21.

A black man who goes by the name of Old Harry, arrived in this city about three weeks ago, and holds forth in the new-light stile every opportunity. This preacher is followed by an admiring multitude; some admire him because he is black; some for his zeal in religion, and others on account of the mesmedley that flock to hear him. It is strange, says a correspondent, that the inhabitants of this city, who are blessed with so many privileges of worshiping the Deity under the cover of houses consecrated to his service, and conducted by persons of profound erudition, of unexceptionable moral character, and unwearied students in divinity, should thus recede to the antient mode of the Pharasees, of praying at the corners of the street, that they might be seen of men!—It has been a subject of rejoicing, that superstitious bigotry was done away, and the minds of men, elevated by a more dignified idea of the supreme self-existent, were become so enoble, as to entertain universal philanthropy and benevolence, and a liberality of sentiment that shone benign on all around them. Does there not exist a query then, whether this kind of preaching does not deserve the glorious causes of religion, morality, and the social virtues? and whether such a declaimer ought to be countenanced amongst us?

A letter from Messrs. John Searl and Co. of Madeira, dated 26th July, and received by George Mead, of Philadelphia, September 11, 1786. "By a vessel just arrived from Mogadore, Messr. Allen and Aureigo, of this place received a letter acquainting them that a truce had been concluded between the Americans and the Emperor, and that the ambassadors had taken their passage for Algiers. We wish them equal success at that place, as we have not the least doubt of the first being a fact."

We are informed, that John Armstrong, junior, George Clymer, Tench and Coxe, Esquires, will shortly leave Philadelphia, on their way to Annapolis, there to join the representatives of the other states, in forming a convention, for the purpose of taking into consideration the commercial affairs of the United States.

HUDSON, Sept. 21.

From a late London paper.

There is one object which all the American Ambassadors in Europe have been instructed to pursue with all possible ardour, and that is, to propose and bring to a happy conclusion, a treaty of confederation of all the maritime powers against the Algerine, Tunisian, and other piratical states, that infest the Mediterranean, and interrupt the commerce of Europe and America. Two plans have been proposed on this head ---one that each contracting party shall agree to equip and in turn keep stationed in the Meditterranean, and interrupt the commerce of Europe and America. Two plans have been proposed on this head, one that each contracting party shall agree to equip and in turn keep stationed in the Mediterranean, a naval squadron, sufficient for the protection of all ships carrying the flags of Christian powers; this squadron to be relieved every six weeks, and to be bound to protect not only the trade of the nation to which the squadron belongs, but also of every other nation that shall become a party in the treaty; the Spaniards to fit out the first squadron, to be relieved by another, furnished at the joint expence of the Italian states; this to be relieved by the French, these again by the English, and so on by the Dutch, Danes, Sweedes, Russians and Americans. The other plan is, that the order of Malta shall be invited to undertake the protection of all ships belonging to the contracting parties sailing up the Levant, or in the Mediterranean; and that contracting parties shall each furnish a quota in money, to be paid annually into the treasury of the Order of Malta, to enable the Order to keep constantly at sea a force sufficient to secure the freedom of navigation, within the latitudes to be specified. In both plans a preliminary is, that the tributes or presents paid to the Barbary states shall cease and determine, and that the necessity of ships sailing through the Meditteranean, being furnished with passes shall of course no longer exist. The court of Spain, we are assured, has lent a favourable ear to the proposal, and has expressed its readiness to accede to a treaty, founded on either of the two plans, whenever the other maritime powers shall signify their approbation of the system. The court of Naples warmly espouses the propositions, France and England have not yet given an answer.

On Saturday the 9th instant James Byrne, mate of the sloop Bumper, lately commanded by Captain Simpson, belonging to Antigua, mentioned in our last, was apprehended in Philadelphia, and committed to goal for piratically running away with her. We hear he has confessed every thing laid to his charge.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Oct. 2.

On Thursday and Friday evenings last, the gentlemen and ladies of the town were invited to the court house, where they were agreeably entertained, by a company of young men of the town, with a representation of LETHE, a dramatic satire, written by David Garrick, Esqr and a Farce entitled the Citizen. The audience were universally pleased with the exhibition, and expressed their satisfaction by loud and repeated bursts of applause.

WHEREAS Mr. BARNARD FARRAND, late Post Rider from Bennington to Rutland, &c. has discontinued said business, and his bondsmen are anxious to take up their bond, this is therefore to request such persons as have suffered damage, through his unfaithfulness, since June last, if any there be, to send an account thereof to the subscriber, within six weeks from the date hereof, or the bonds will be given up.

ANTHONY HASWELL,
Post-Master, Bennington.
October 2, 1786.

TOWNER & SHELDON,
HAVING purchased Dr. AARON HASTINGS's store of Medicines, wish to inform the Physicians and Surgeons in Bennington and its vicinity, that they have for sale at their store in Bennington,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Which they will dispose of on advantageous terms.

N. B. Some few articles being wanting to make a full assortment, will be received from New-York in a short time.

Williamstown, October 2, 1786. 74—6

Whereas the legislature of the State of Vermont, at their Sessions in Windsor, holden in October 1785, did pass an act empowering the Selectmen of the town of Stamford, to levy a tax of one pound per acre, on all the land in said Stamford, public rights excepted, for the purpose of defraying the cost of making roads and bridges in said town, agreeable to said act, and the subscriber being directed to collect the same: This is to notify to the proprietors and land holders, delinquent in payment of said tax, that so much of their respective rights will be sold at Public Vendue, as will pay said tax, with intervening charges, at the house of Mr. Benjamin Raze, in said Stamford, on the 5th November next, at one o'clock P. M. unless said tax be sooner paid. The delinquents names are as follows, viz.

Noah Brigman, Jonathan Phelps, Thomas Webster, Cela Strong.

Stamford, October 2, 1786. 74—6

WE the subscribers being appointed by the hon. court of Probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Alexander Karr, late of Rutland deceased, represented insolvent: Hereby give notice that we shall sit on the business of our appointment, on the last Wednesday of November next, at the house of Timothy Follet, in Bennington, from the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. till 5 in the evening of said day.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

Jonathan Robinson, Timothy Follet, } Commissioners.

Bennington, Sept. 30, 1786. 74—6

POETRY.

First SONG in LETHE, ſung by MERCURY.

YE Mortals whom fancies and troubles perplex,
Whom folly miſguides & infirmities vex,
Whoſe lives hardly know what it is to be bleſt,
Who riſe without joy and ly down without reſt;
Obey the glad ſummons to Lethe repair
Drink deep of the ſtream and forget all your care.

Old maids ſhall forget what they wiſh for in vain,
And young ones the rover they wiſh to regain,
The rake ſhall forget how laſt night he was cloy'd,
And Chloe again be with paſſion enjoy'd,
Obey then the ſummons, to Lethe repair,
And drink an oblivion to trouble and care.

The wife at one draught may forget all her wants,
Or drench her fond fool to forget her gallants;
The troubled in mind ſhall go chearful away,
And yeſterday's wretch be quite happy to-day;
Obey than the ſummons to Lethe repair,
Drink deep of the ſtream and forget all your care.

SONG II. By Mrs. RIOT.

THE Card invites, in crouds we fly,
To join the jovial rout full cry;
What joy from cares & plagues all day,
To hie to the midnight hark away.

Nor want, nor pain, nor grief, nor care,
Nor droniſh huſbands enter there;
The briſk, the bold, the young the gay
All hie to the midnight hark-away.

Uncounted ſtrikes the morning clock,
And drowſy watchmen idly knock;
Till daylight peeps we ſport and play,
And roar to the jolly hark away.

When tir'd with ſport to bed we creep
And kill the tedious day with ſleep;
To-morrow's welcome call obey
And again to the midnight hark away.

SONG III. By MERCURY.

I.

COme mortals, come, come follow me
Come follow, follow, follow me,
To mirth and joy and jollity;
Hark, hark the call, come, come, & drink,
And leave your cares by Lethe's brink.

CHORUS.

Away then come, come come away,
And life ſhall hence be holiday;
Nor jealous fears, nor ſtrife, nor pain,
Shall vex the jovial heart again.

II.

To Lethe's brink then follow all,
Then follow, follow, follow all,
'Tis pleaſure courts, obey the call;
And mirth and jollity and joy,
Shall every future hour employ.

CHORUS.

Away then come, come come away,
And life ſhall hence be holiday;
Nor jealous fears, nor ſtrife, nor pain,
Shall vex the jovial heart again.

LONDON, July 11.

A letter from Paris by the laſt mail mentions the ludicrous manner in which the ſentence of baniſhment was executed upon the Sieur Vilette on the twenty firſt of laſt month after Madame de la Motte had received her inhuman puniſhment. This gentleman was brought from the Conciergerie by the common hangman, with a halter about his neck, to one of the gates of the city, where his ſentence of baniſhment was read; after which, according to ancient cuſtom, a loaf of coarſe bread was preſented to him by the executioner, who then pointed out the way to the country, and with great ſolemnity turning the culprit's back upon Paris, gave him a ſmart kick on the breach, and bid him never return!

Extract of a letter from Madrid June 18.

"An immenſe ſum of money has lately been ſent to Algiers, & a number of fine pieces of braſs cannon, with a large quantity of naval ſtores. This enormous tribute muſt be paid to the Dey every year, in order to keep him at peace with us, which will put the nation to a very heavy expence; but upon the whole the people ſeem much better ſatisfied to pay it than to be at open war with ſuch a deſperate and barbarous nation."

The Managers of the Lottery granted by the general aſſembly at their ſeſſion in Rutland, October 1784, for erecting two bridges, one over Otter-Creek, and the other over Leiceſter-River, having compleated the bridge over Otter-Creek, propoſe drawing the firſt lottery at Rutland, on the third Thurſday of December next. There is a few tickets on hand which may be purchaſed if applied for ſoon. Thoſe perſons who have receipted tickets to the managers, or others in this Lottery, it is expected that ſuch parts as are not ſold will be returned to the managers, or to the printers in Bennington, on or before the firſt day of November next, where they will have receipts for the number returned.

Samuel Williams,
Jonathan Carpenter,
Benjamin Garfield,
James Ewing,
Reuben Fuller,
} Managers.

Rutland, 12th Sept. 1786.

The Proprietors of Shaftſbury, in the county of Bennington ſtate of Vermont, are informed, that at a meeting of ſaid proprietors, held at the houſe of Mr. Jacob Galuſha, in ſaid Shaftſbury, on the 4th day of Sept. laſt, a tax of eight ſhillings on each right of land in ſaid townſhip, was granted for the purpoſe of diſcharging the debts of ſaid propriety in arrear; the ſame being committed to me to collect, unleſs it is paid immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

Bliſs Willoughby, Collector.

Shaftſbury, Sept. 19, 1786. 73—5

To be ſold at Public Vendue, at the houſe of Abraham Underhill, in Dorſet, county of Bennington, State of Vermont, ſo much of each proprietor's right, in the Weſtford and Underhill, in the county of Addiſon, and ſtate aforeſaid, on the 20th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay the ſum of thirteen ſhillings on each right in Weſtford, and one pound five ſhillings, on each right in Underhill; with coſts, unleſs prevented by previous payment, this tax was granted by the proprietors to pay the coſt of laying out the firſt diviſions in each townſhip.

The names of the delinquents are as follows viz.

WESTFORD.

Honorable Richard Withird, John Downing, Daniel Warner. } Eſq'rs.
Major Joſeph Smith,
Howard Henderſon,

UNDERHILL.

Honorble, John Temple, Theodore Atkinſon, Mk. H, Wentworth, } Eſq'rs.
Doctor John Hall,
Major Samuel Hall.

AUGUSTIN UNDERHILL, Col.

Dorſet, September 4, 1786. 73—6

The Proprietors of the Iſle Mott, are hereby informed, that at a legal meeting of ſaid proprietors, holden at the houſe of Colonel Ebenezer Allen in the Two-Heroes, on the firſt Monday of September inſtant, a tax of one pound, two ſhillings and three pence, was granted on each proprietor's right in ſaid Iſle of Mott, to defrey the charges of lotting out ſaid iſland. This is therefore to notify to ſaid proprietors, that they pay ſaid tax immediately to the ſubſcriber, living in Tinmouth, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

SAMUEL ALLEN, Collector.

Bennington, September 19, 1786.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, to the higheſt bidder, on the 19th day of October next, at the dwellinghouſe of Capt. Joſiah Wright, innholder in Pownal; an excellent tract of Land, containing about ninety acres; well watered, fenced, and a great part under good improvement; is now occupied by Abraham Anderſon. One acre of land in the town plot of Pownal; And one Note of Hand, executed by Hendrick Bogart, for 63l.

Ready Caſh will be received for one quarter of the value, and the remainder on ſix months credit, with ſufficient ſecurity on intereſt.

By order of the court of Probate,

JOSIAH WRIGHT, Adminiſtrator on the Eſtate of Aſa Hyer.

N.B. The Sale to begin at one o'clock on ſaid day.

Bennington, 23d Sept. 1786. 73—5

TO be ſold at public vendue, at the dwelling houſe of Elihu Smith, Eſq; in the townſhip of Clarendon, county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, ſo much of each proprietors right, in the townſhip of Berlin, on Onion river, in ſaid State, as will pay the ſum of fifteen ſhillings on each right, with coſts, unleſs prevented by previous payment. The ſaid fifteen ſhillings, is a tax granted by ſaid proprietors, at their legal meeting held at the houſe of Eliakim Stoddard, Eſq; in Arlington, on the 14th day of December, 1785, to pay the expence of laying out the firſt diviſion &c. as may appear on record.

The names of the delinquent proprietors are as follows.

Chauncy Graham,	Francis Way,
Jacob Griffin,	Joſeph Clocklin,
Matthias Horton,	William Van Wyck,
Matthew Butt,	John Van Wyck,
John Sheerer,	Daniel Lightheart,
David Love,	John Canniff,
John Sheerer, Jun.	Cornelius Swartwort
Henry Jerbas, jun.	Benjamin Southard,
John Baley, jun.	Jonas Southard,
Cornelius Van Wyck	Jonas Witt or Witſey,
Gabriel Many	Jacob Swartwort, jun.
Wiras Many,	Nathaniel Sacket,
William Lawrence,	Andrew Browhead,
John J. Langdon,	John Cook,
Matthew Allen,	William Vantine,
Aaron Brown,	John Heuſtead,
Iſaac Teller, jun.	Benjamin Hoſbrook,
Jeremiah Teller,	Daniel Hoſbrook,
Charles Platt,	John Mantioſs,
Thomas Sheerer	Cornelius Oſburn,
William Sheerer,	Iſaac Hodge,
Benjamin Roe,	Patrick M'Kay,
Theodorus Van Wyck	Hendrick Brewent,
Theodorus Van Wyck jun.	John Brinckerhoof,
	Daniel Sawyer, jun.
Iſaac Aohrience,	Samuel Averill,
Simeon Smith,	John Temple,
Peter Horton,	Theodore Atkinſon,
Robert Sheerer,	Mark H. Wentworth,
Chauncey Graham, jun.	William Temple,
	John Nelſon,
Jacob Swartwout,	Theodore Atkinſon, jun.
George Iſaac Brinkerhoof,	David Sheerer.

JOHN G. BAILEY, Collector.

Newbury, Sept. 2. 71—3

To be ſold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling houſe of William Bruſh, Eſq; in New Haven, in the county of Addiſon, State of Vermont, on the 7th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the morning, ſo much of each lot that is laid out in ſaid town of New-Haven, as will pay the ſum of one penny on each acre, and alſo ſo much of each proprietor's right of undivided land in ſaid town as will pay the ſaid ſum of one penny on each acre, together with all intervening coſts. This tax was voted by the proprietors at their legal meeting, the fifth day of July laſt, for the purpoſe of building one half of a bridge over Otter-Creek agreeable to an act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed in October laſt. ANDREW BARTON, jun. Col.

New-Haven, Auguſt 15th 1786.

TO be ſold at Public Vendue, to the higheſt bidder, on the 16th day of October next, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Elnathan Hubble, inholder in Bennington, about thirty acres of excelent good land the greater part under good fence and improvement for meadow and tillage, equal perhaps in quality to almoſt any 30 acres in ſaid town, is well watered, with a good dwelling houſe and barn on the premiſes, and a thrifty young orchard, and is the tenement lately occupied by Col. Seth Warner deceaſed to be ſold under the incumbrance of the widow's dower.

By order of the Court of Probate.

DAVID LEVENWORTH. Admin.

CASH given for

GoodFlax Seed

By NATHANIEL BRUSH,

Bennington, Sept. 4.

THE proprietors of Randolph, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, by more than one-16th part of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, to warn a meeting of the proprietors. Theſe are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Aſa Edgerton, in ſaid Randolph, on Wedneſday the 25th of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To chooſe a moderator. 2. To chooſe a collector, and any other officer the proprietors may think neceſſary. 3. To ſee if they will raiſe a ſum of money to defrey proprietory expences. 4. To chooſe a committee to take care of the prudential affairs of the propriety. 5. To agree upon a method of calling proprietors meetings in future.

EBENEZER CURTIS, Juſt. Peace.

Windſor, Auguſt 18, 1786. 71—3

WHEREAS the Legiſlature of this State did at their ſeſſions in June 1785, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the townſhip of Shrewſbury, for the purpoſe of clearing roads, and building bridges in ſaid town. Theſe are therefore to warn all the land-holders in ſaid town, to pay ſaid tax to me the ſubſcriber living in ſaid Shrewſbury, on or before the ſecond Tueſday of January next, or their lands will be expoſed to ſale on ſaid day, at the ſubſcribers dwelling-houſe in ſaid Shrewſbury, ſo much as will pay ſaid tax with coſts.

ICHABOD ROBINSON, Collector.

Shrewſbury, June 26, 1786.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the honourable Court of Probate for the diſtrict of Mancheſter, Commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Alexander M'Lowie, a foreigner, late of Colonel Warner's regiment, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent: Hereby give notice that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our appointment, on the firſt Monday in November next, at the houſe of Capt. Lemuel Bradley, innholder in Sunderland, from ten o'clock, A. M. until nine o'clock P. M. of ſaid day. No accounts will be allowed unleſs properly atteſted.

JOHN WHITE, LEMUEL BRADLEY. } Comm'rs.

Sunderland, September 7. 71—3

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of the townſhip of Panton, in the county of Addiſon, State of Vermont, holden at the houſe of Elijah Grandey, in ſaid townſhip, on the 29th day of Auguſt 1786, Voted, a rate or tax of one pound ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix pence, on each original proprietors right in ſaid townſhip, public rights excepted, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the ſeveral accounts allowed by ſaid proprietors, for lotting out the firſt and ſecond diviſions, clearing roads, &c. and the ſaid tax is committed to me to collect as the law directs.

This is therefore to notify the proprietors and owners of land in ſaid town, that unleſs they pay the aforeſaid tax immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOHN STRONG, Pro. Col.

Addiſon, Auguſt 30, 1786. 72—4

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the ſubſcriber, by more than one ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhips of Fairfield, Smithfield and Hungerford, in the county of Addiſon, and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors: These are therefore to warn ſaid proprietors to meet at the houſe of Thomas Jewett, Eſq; innholder in Pownal, county of Bennington, State aforeſaid, on the 10th day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To chooſe a moderator. 2. To ſee if the proprietors will raiſe a ſum ſufficient to defray the expence of ſurveying and laying out the diviſions of lots in each of ſaid townſhips, and likewiſe the Surveyor General's expences in locating ſaid townſhips and to tranſact any other neceſſary buſineſs.

THOMAS JEWETT, Juſtice of Peace.

Pownal, Auguſt 16th, 1786. 72—4

[MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1786.] THE [VOL. IV.

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL:

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

To the Hon. the General Assembly of the State of Vermont,

GENTLEMEN,

SUFFER a citizen and well wisher to the prosperity of the State, to call your attention to some matters, that may probably be conferred on in the ensuing session. And I trust you will read with candour and judge with reason on the merits of what may be offered in this address, and suffer yourselves, unbiassed by party or local advantages, to view the subjects with impartiallity, and act accordingly.

The first subject of your discussion of consequence probably will be, for a bank of paper money, or a tender act, which may be ushered into the house of Assembly, under the specious and plausible pretext of "*A relief to the people*," But as the adoption of such an act I humbly conceive would injure the good and industrious people of this state, I am induced to offer my sentiments upon this head; as no argument however cogent, can have the weight upon the human mind, as things which are occular, it will be our business first to examine what effects have been produced by the efforts of the United States in general, and that of particular ones. The United States with all their exertions, with an army at command, could not engage the confidence of its people in a paper currency; notwithstanding it was marked with the traits of a public security, and a confidence in it, a mean to the establishment of a lasting liberty to this western world. Then what efforts can a people under our situation make, to fund a paper currency upon?

The following is a true state of the present depreciation on the late emissions made by States in Union.

Pennsylvania money ten per cent discount.
New-Jersey, ditto, fifteen per cent, ditto.
New York ditto, Counterfeited.
Rhode-Island, do. 500 per cent, ditto.
North-Carolina do. 50 per cent.
South-Carolina do. 20 to 25 per cent.

As this account I conceive may be relied upon, it must strike each member of the General Assembly, whether from a comparative view of a paper medium, it will not depreciate. If you are firm in opinion it will not, you will each of you feel secure in having done the best in your power for the good of this State; but on the contrary, should you have your doubts in this affair, revert to the oath you are obliged to take before you proceed to business. I presume that on reflection few can conscientiously hold up their hands for a paper medium, on the principle of its being for the happiness of the people, or benefit of the State, or that it will not depreciate. But to enter further on the discussion. It is apparent that no one of the before mentioned emissions are at par, saving that of New-York, which being the last holds its value with gold and silver, but is still subject to loose its confidence with the people, and from a retrospective view of other banks upon equal good footing in the other states mentioned, equally and more opulent, I fear it cannot hold its credit for any length of time.

As I am persuaded that the advocates for this paper money are not in general persons free from incumbrances, it may not be taking up time unnecessarily to digest their views. It is not from burthensome taxes they have reason to complain, as has been the case in the United States; no, our taxes are not worth mentioning as a grievance. What then can be the wish of those sticklers for a paper medium? In a word, to have it in their power to discharge their incumbrances and contracts, formed on mutual agreement, and to pay but an inconsiderable part of the real value and intent of their obligations. It is not to answer contracts that may take place that they are anxious for this medium, but merely retrospect, which, gentlemen I must venture to affirm (notwithstanding the precedents you may have from the acts of other legislative powers) are perfectly arbitrary, and on no principle of equity can be justified. To deprive a citizen by an act of legislature, of the property he possesses, is unconstitutional, and committing robbery under the sanction of law.*

In regard to grievances complained of, I think they are more imaginary than real, and discover more the propensity to idleness than industry. If a paper currency must be introduced let it come forth on its own basis without restrictive clauses, or any retrospect to past contracts. No one will object to this, if a relief can be had that way. If it holds its credit no one will refuse to take it cheerfully for past contracts, but surely gentlemen, it is depriving the creditor of every privilege, when you shall say that he must and shall take such money, which will neither answer a remittance or perhaps purchase him the common necessaries of life, and from being in tolerable circumstances in life, will reduced him to penury and want.

That hard cash is scarce, cannot be denied, but in a country like ours, capable of improvement by easy labour; producing so many useful necessaries of life that will command cash, or the articles we want for consumption, a complaint appears not founded on reason. It is a maxim that "Industry is Fortune's right hand and frugality her left," and that "Idleness has no advocate, but many friends."

Let us examine a little into the purposes which are to be answered by this emission of paper. Those who are the strenuous promoters would be disappointed if it be in the end the currency would hold equally good with gold and silver; for this reason, it would be equally difficult for them to obtain. And its not depreciating would militate with their intentions.

We will suppose however that a bank of paper is emitted on the basis of a mortgage of three times the value in improved lands and tenements (which is as small as can be calculated upon in a young settled country), many of such obligations I fear would eventually cost the state much money by false conveyances and embarrassments. For whatever may be the plausible pretext it is undoubtedly in the minds of these advocates for paper money, "That money is money, and paper is paper." And should they be obliged to part ultimately with their farms on such conditions, they would murmur, and I make no doubt cause an insurrection.

The evils that have arisen from paper mediums (which generally cause a flux of money) have eventually been injurious, and too frequently produced idleness and dissipation. A stagnation of all branches of business. For when money is plenty and merely nominal, and easy of access, too many of the idle part of community feel themselves rich in an imaginary phantom, and poor and dissipated in the event.

It is an unhappy circumstance attendant on democratical governments, that the equality is a suppression of frugality.

Attempts to make a paper currency (without a real fund) like the regulation of Commerce has been proved abortive. It is merely chimerical and answers the views of Individuals, a popular subject, which the greater part of the people are prone to coincide with, mostly from interested views, and imaginary difficulties. But it is to be hoped, gentlemen, you will not be biassed from rectitude by popular clamour. Insurrections tend to depopulate a state, and produce anarchy; we are young, and need exertions to promote emigrations, rather than to enact laws to prevent them. As a specimen of the evil tendency of paper money, under obligatory laws we have only to turn our eyes to the state of Rhode Island. The distress it has produced is inconceivable; A total stagnation of trade; stores shut up, and the wealthy inhabitants with their families fleeing into other states; every man with a flood of money that will purchase nothing. The promoters having answered their ends refuse the currency, and the common answer, when you would purchase country produce, is "I've none to sell." But if indebted, "Here is your money, its a lawful tender." It should be your object gentlemen, before you make a new emission, to endeavour to support the credit of what you have already extant, without flying to measures which would be an abolition of both. Were the promoters of this paper scheme holders of the State notes, they would not be pressing for other facilities to favour them. No! they for want of confidence have parted with them, and are looking for other means to serve their sinister purposes; when this is effected you will then be applied to for other redresses, I have related some few of the many disadvantages which I conceive will arise from an act to grant a paper currency, but much more could be said on the subject, I have no individual in view, but the good of the whole at heat. Should bills be emitted no one can conceive them equal with gold or silver; as no obligation be it ever so good, for six or more years, can be upon an equal footing with hard money, provided they were punctually paid. They will not purchase necessaries from other states, nor can they be made a tender in the state where we are indebted for any obligations. Will not the holders of cattle, grains &c. go to other markets for sales, and stop our internal trade, and cloister the money they may bring in lieu of them? Will not hard money be wholly out of circulation?

* If an individual has had the benefit of my property, doubtless at the time of contract he saw his views in it, and conceived himself benefited. If his judgment misguided him, 'tis no more than millions have experienced; but if every man's misfortunes are to be remedied at the expence of the frugal by an act of legislature, there can be no stability in government, and without which all must allow our lives and property are insecure.

CASH given for

GoodFlax Seed

By NATHANIEL BRUSH.

Bennington, Sept 4-

Copy of a letter written by the Emperor of Germany, to his namesake and friend in Vermont.

Dear Friend,

I Received your letter of last May, by which I trust I have a full knowledge of your government. Nature has highly favored you in the productions of your soil, and nothing appears wanting to make you the happiest people upon earth, but a change in your system of laws. If I rightly understand the tenor of your letter it is, that among others, the people of Vermont, as though they wished to follow fashions, complain of hard times scarcity of money, &c: Whether such complaints are not merely chimerical you can readily judge after perusing the following statings.

In the first instance your people undertake to exclaim against taxes, this must be allowed chimerical indeed, when compared with neighbouring states, who in addition to paying the private expence of government, are sadled with a foreign debt, which is constantly accumulating, and is preying on the vitals of the people like a cancer, and without immediate exertion must end in their total ruin. This is an evil from which you are forever exempt, & ought in justice so to be, from your peculiar situation during the war, never having partaken of the benefits of the united force of the States for your defence, or the advantages of money or warlike stores for which the foreign debt was contracted; you were not only left to defend yourselves against the British, but had to defend yourselves against the surrounding States. The world must be now convinced that your display of *wisdom* and *sound policy*, in so critical a situation, is left without an example in the American revolution, you are now landed in the easiest and safest harbour on the continent of North America: of this truth one moment's reflection will convince every rational mind, which does the highest honor to your principal leaders, and more especially to the chief who has been at helm.

The scarcity of money, I understand is much complained of as a great calamity, and it surely is distressing to all such as have nothing to purchase it with, and who cannot bear the thoughts of being curtailed of their darling enjoyment of ease and indolence: not only so, but it is a truth that the country swarms with so many idle gentry, that your public credit cannot be supported; in consequence of this those persons who hold solid coin, rather chuse to hold it out of circulation, least paper money, or a tender act, or stopping of courts, should deprive them of their real property. There is in fact solid coin sufficient in America to answer every laudable purpose, could any dependence be made on public faith, and even as it is Vermont may have sufficient, if their industry and frugality was as great as it ought and very easily might be. I will for once take the freedom to enquire of you what is the reason almost every article your country produces, commands a much higher price than before the war, tavern keepers charge on an average, one quarter more for every article they sell, than formerly; they take their ready money, all their liquors come to them as cheap as ever, is this because money is scarce? Why is beef 20s per Ct. instead of 16/8d. why is pork, wheat, corn, oats, peas, flax and flax seed sold as high or higher than formerly, is this because money is scarce? Does not carpenters and joiners that formerly had 3s. or 3/6d per day now demand five or six shilling, is this because money is scarce? Do not your valuable horses demand a much higher price than formerly, in ready money, and do not your old pacing Surrinams & your colts exchange in the market at a high price, for rum, sugar, salt, tea, and every other kind of product? they certainly do, and yet you complain of hard times: because your indolence is such that very few among you have any of these articles to sell, and therefore for the same strong reasons, you cry out for a tender act or a bank of paper money, or to stop the courts of justice, and hang the lawyers, or some other effectual means to be immediately taken, or you fear you shall be deprived of your darling liberty and freedom for which you have fought and bled, and be obliged to pay your honest debts, or become a regular government, in which case you cry, you had better have remained under the domination of the Court of Britain.

(Concluded in our next.)

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

To the Freemen of the State of Vermont.

Gentlemen,

THE publishers of the Vermont Gazette, on their first arrival in the State, proposed to keep a free press, and were happy in finding that the general voice of the people seemed to favor their design; they have ever endeavored to conform to their duty impartially, they have studiously avoided making themselves partizans in any matter, and at no time have refused a production on account of its not being consonant to their own private sentiments.

Unhappily for them certain pieces, at times, have been sent them, the insertion of which have been insisted on, as warranted by the constitution and the avowed designs of the printers in conformity to it; the printers, (purely to avoid giving personal offence) have inserted the pieces alluded to, and at times suffered much in their interest by so doing.

To prevent this inconvenience in future, the Printers inform their correspondents, that a receptacle for all the productions with which they may be favored, will be immediately put up in some convenient part of their office, to have communication with the street, and its situation particularly described, so that all pieces may be deposited in the office and the authors remain unknown to the printers, by which means personal affronts cannot be given tho' the production of any author be refused.

The printers freely declare that the pieces lately published, under the signatures of *Lycurgus* and *The last Struggle*, were not consonant with their private sentiment, but the publication of them was strenuously insisted on by the authors as a constitutional right, and a promised indemnification in every event, made them by the authors. The particular mention of a large public debt due to the State, for the discharge of which paper money was supposed to be recommended, was particularly mentioned by one of the printers to the author of Lycurgus, who informed him that in case of difficulty he could prove that the assertion had been publicly made by the only persons who could possibly know the truth of it.

The printers cannot suppose that the Freemen of Vermont would wish to have matters wherein the public are interested, is denied a place in the papers, merely because the person or persons concerned, are in high office, and greatly intrusted by the State;---- In case the reports be false, an efficacious and speedy remedy is attainable, in the present or any other instance, and the printers are ready (in a legal way) to give all the satisfaction in their power to any injured individual, and declare that they never have published a piece reflecting on the public or private character of any individual, or public body, without personal knowledge of the author.

The press will still be open for the productions of all parties, & pieces of genius will be thankfully received and duly noticed, but public or private scandal will be carefully avoided, and on no pretence whatever admitted a place in the paper.

The Printers declare that they never were actuated by party principles in any publication, and that they never will delay the publication of any piece, purely on account of the dignified station of the person, whose conduct may be the subject of animadversion in future, unless an alteration be made in the constitution of the state.

With every sentiment of respect and esteem we subscribe, and profess to remain, the public's most obedient and very humble servants.

HASWELL & RUSSELL.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

the Complant of an Old Souldier.

I HAVE Been through a tedius Wore fiting for liberty and Propurty and Sepesing that I had Obtained it I Returned to My Court for Which I fought and it Wos fild up With theves Cold By Som Parsons Lawyers Not Being Acquted Whith them for they are Properly in My Esteem Law Left Robers of the honest tillers of the Earth I Made Apeleeation to a County Cour held in Rutland for Judgement On a Neat of hand Jndge ---------- So Caled Sed I Mut imploy One of thele Law Lefts and I Peaking Over this infemus Band of Bulleys at Blackigarding Patitioning the Cort that I Might Speake to My Case My Self and ------- Sayd You May Speake But You Must Speake By Wrightting A Pley I Replayed that I Was Poer and Had No friends to help Me and My four finger Was Out of Joint and I Could Dew Nothing But Loose My Case and after Much More Being Sayed Left the Court But Several of My acquiantynce Come Punching Puling and holing for Me to Im Ploy one of these Pefts in Seiety and fool a neof I Was Spoko to One of them to Wrght Me a Pley for Which he Chargd Me twenty Six Shillings Before this Was all Past I Red the Wo that Christ Pernounsed against the Lawyers at Which the Black Gang of Robers houted Like a Persol of indone two thirds Drnk Meantime ------- Siting in the Place of a Judg Sed that Would not Dew I Replyd it Was of anchent Record and if it Was not Wrote Wright the fault Was in the Clark for the law Maker Was Good But all Prevaled Nothing and I told Som of the Gang that I had Rather fight With them in the field ay Sayed they you for War and We for Polise an Which an argument Commened that it Was Not Esay Living When Every Man Had So Much Entreft For Sayed they Intreft Ought To Be in a Few Hands And It Would Make Every thing Plnty I Replyed Make no Gods Before You Get to heaven Sayed I You Want to Be Master of the People then Replyed one full of the Effence of Persumption With the impudence of the Devil and Sayed that the Chef Part of Man Cind Would Be beter of to have Masters for Every Man Did Not Know how to Maneg an intreft

Gentlemen Readers We May Easey See What We are a Going to leave our Children to Be Bufited by these in fernals in the old time it was Sayed that a great Number of the People Repented of their Sins and Come to Gether and burned their Books of fifty thousand Pefes of Silvers Value and if theer Phylosephiers Cost them as Much as our Law Lefts Dose us Judge ye if the Pefes of Silver Was Not as Big as My head for one of those Bigted Villins Made his Brags that he had Got at one Cort ane hundred and thirty Pounds L. m. for in the County of Rutland if I am informd Wrigh it is Recorded for every Law Lift Portender at the Bar, to have two Shilling for Every Case a Day During the Court then if A. Sues B. and the Evidences one in ingland and and Cant Be had for Seven thousand year then as Many Days so Many Two Shillings and a Not B. Dont Get Nothing of this Cort and this the Method after the Conrt is Set and Law Lefts fees Going on and the Poor honest Planefs and Defendents Waiting With their Evidenes a Pon taven Expeness and their some leys Suffering at hom then you Will bear this old Pimp of a ----------

(I Speake for Rutland County) Say to this Black Ring Gentlemn hant you Got Nothing to Imploy the Cort about Once in half an our for a hol Day a Good Day Pirsens Plowing Moaing Reping or taking Care of Good Women and Children Gentlement hant you Got Nothing for to imploy the Court about Yes Cheroff Get a party of fortigue Men to bury these Buter fly Spinners With ther fases Down So they May not Judg out Clark Call the Decket and let this Case Come on Sir Wright them Your Selph We hant Time to rite Let Bizneſ Go on and let us Get a Way home to Work My Dear Brothers free Men of this State Why Do We Sit under Bondage I have Been three Years in Priſon fifteen Months in Irons the Reſt of the time Cloſely Confined and I can take a Bible OAth that I have Got My Self under Woſt tiereny than that I fought againſt Judge-------- -- if I May Be alowed to Speake to your Seat how Much Do you Owe to Rutland County for Darking the Seat of a Cheaf Juge and keping the Widow and fartherleſt With the Reſt of People out of there Wright Not for a Leagen Worlds Would I Be Gilte of the Crime I am Sworn under Solum Oeat. to Venter Life and forting for to Main Tain the athority of thes State of Vermont and to Reſkue the Lawyel Subgicks out of the hands of all tireats and I of all the Riſt in the World Should be One of the Miſerableſt Porgerd Perſuns if I Would Not fight this Grand enemy for the Strikes at my holl Lip for When he thinks that We are a Going to Dew No More than Potiſhon the Court he Will a Jorn it till Eight a Cloc to Morow and When We find him he Stands So Cloſe to the Seat of Judgment that if you strike him he Will holer Dont Cruſe Govermont We Went to Surper Courtin Rutland and felt Round to See if We Could Not Get him out from under the Clock of Govermont And it Was Like when frolick that We had once at My fathers We hard the Chickens Make a Noeiſ and Run out and the old hen Run from us and the young Cockerels and Som Unlucky Debty Cherets With a Number of Gam Cocks Bruſled up in our facces Saying that We Was a Going to Kill our Mother Goverment her Name Was Goverment becaus She youſt to Cry out When an Enemy Com to in Vaid the flock and Som of our family Joyed that there Was Nothing the Matter With the flock, But I and Som of My Brothren took notise of Som of the young, blades that youſt to fight the Beſt time of a Enemy and they See nuthing and I Run up Rememring that My Mother told Me that Weaſels and Law ſiſts Was a bane and Picking up Mother Goverment and looking under her Wings there Was a Weſel Under Wing and I With Both my arms and fingers Could Not [illegible] him of and I took out My [illegible] Strings and tied it Round Neck and two of us had as much as We Could Dew to Choak of and if We Dont Strike a Dedely Blow to theſe that Piſon our Corts We Shall Neer Cill the Weſel and Releve the Goverment Gentlemen this is My Soled opinion and if it is Wrong it is for the Want of Wit

EPHRIM SHUWSTRINGS.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a letter from Saliſbury, June 24.

"On the 16th inſtant, a ſailor, by name Javis Matchem, went before J. Eaſton, Eſq. The mayor, attended by a companion, and voluntarily declared that he had committed a murder in Huntingdonſhire about ſeven years ſince. His ſtory was ſo confuſed, and his conduct ſo ſtrange, that the Mayor juſtly doubted, and hoped the unhappy man was not a murderer, but a lunatic, and gave him into ſafe cuſtody until an anſwer could be obtained from a town-Clerk of Huntingdon, to a letter written to him by Mr. Turner, Town-Clerk of this city, in which was ſtated what has been alledged. A letter was received on Tueſday morning laſt, from the Town-Clerk of Huntingdon, ſaying that a murder had been committed near that town about ſeven years ago, and that dilligent ſearch had been made for the perpetrator thereof at the ſame time, but to no effect. On Wedneſday morning laſt Matchem was taken before the Mayor and juſtices, when he voluntarily confeſſed that he had been in various employments by ſea and land, particularly in the ſervices of Capt. O'Kelly, and Mr. Dymock, of Oxford ſtreet London, as a jocky; that about ſeven years ſince he enliſted into a regiment then lying at Huntingdon, the name or number he could not remember; that after he had been in the corps about three weeks, he was travelling upon the turnpike-road, about four miles from Huntingdon, with a drummer, about 17 years of age, the ſon of a ſergeant in the regiment (named Jones, as appears by the letter from Huntingdon,) when words ariſing about the lads refuſing to return and drink at a public-houſe they had paſſed, Matchem knocked him down, and then firſt conceived the idea of murdering him, which he effected, after ſome ſtruggles on the part of the unfortunate youth, by cutting his throat with a claſp knife; that he took from his pockets about ſix guineas in gold, money entruſted to him by the ſerjeant his father, leaving the body by the road ſide, made the beſt of his way to London, where he got work for ſome time upon the craft on the Thames at Tower-Wharf; that from this time he had been in various employments, as a ſailor, and in France, the Weſt-Indies, Ruſſia, &c. that he was laſt on board the Samſon man of war, lying off Plymouth, whence he and his companion, John Shepard, a native of the Soke, in Wincheſter, were lately diſcharged.

"The unhappy man declared, that, excepting this murder, he had at no time of his life done any injury to ſociety; that until the moment of committing it, he had not the leaſt idea thereof, and that he had no provocation from the deceaſed, excepting that he gave him ill language; that from the fatal hour he had been a ſtranger to all enjoyment of life or peace of mind, the recollection thereof perpetually haunting his imagination, and often rendering his life a burthen almoſt inſupportable; that in travelling with Shepard on Thurſday the 15th inſtant, upon the road to this city, they were overtaken near Woodgate's inn by a thunder ſtorm, in which he ſaw ſeveral ſtrange and diſmal ſpectres; particularly one in the appearance of a female, to which he went up, when it ſunk into the earth, and a large ſtone roſe in its place; that the ſtones rolled upon the ground before him, came often daſhing againſt his feet. Shephard corroberated this part of the ſtory, ſo far as relates to the horror of the unhappy man, who he ſays was often running about like one diſtracted, then falling on his knees imploring mercy, and, as appeared to him, was quite inſane; he queſtioned him when he was more compoſed, as to the reaſon of ſuch extraordinary conduct, when he told him of this murder, and begged that he would deliver him into the hands of juſtice at the next place they ſhould arrive at, for that his life was hateful, his nights without ſleep, and full of miſery and woe. The unhappy man perſiſting in his confeſſion (though he declined ſigning it), and ſhewing no appearance of inſanity, was committed to the town goal, and will take his trial at the enſuing Huntington aſſizes; and his companion Shephard is bound over in a recognizance to give evidence of what he had heard him confeſs."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Oct. 9.

By a gentleman from the northward, we are informed that the frame of the Great Bridge over Otter-Creek, at the head of what is called New-Haven falls, in this ſtate, was compleated raiſing, laſt Thurſday. This bridge will be of the utmoſt conſequence to the inhabitants of the northern part of the ſtate, as it will ſave (when the roads are compleated to the ſouthward of the bridge) ſeveral miles travel through a dreary and muddy wilderneſs. The frame work of the bridge only, is 450 feet in length, and two ſets of ſtringpieces are between 70 or 80 feet in length each, with top works: and the expence of building, which amounts to a very conſiderable ſum, was raiſed by the towns of Ferriſburg and New-Haven, two New ſettlements, without any donations from any perſon whatever belonging out of theſe towns. *What cannot a few men do when ſpirited?*

By letters from London, we are aſſured, that ſeveral eminent loyaliſts are now confined in Newgate, and are likely to be capitally convicted for perjury, which, by a ſtatute of England is made felony. A glaring inſtance this of the impropriety of ſuffering people to ſwear in their own cauſe. We are too apt to be warped by intereſt, which with ſome men preponderates every other conſideration. Theſe hapleſs people were called on to qualify to the amount of the loſſes they ſuſtained by their attachment to goverment; but unfortunately for them they exaggerated them ſo much as not to paſs unnoticed. It is ſaid that many who were never worth one thouſand pounds, have laid their claims at twenty thouſand pounds ſterling, and others in the ſame proportion. As people of this deſcription were inſtrumental in torturing to death many of our unfortunate countrymen, it is very probable the Moſaic diſpenſation will be verified, *That whoſoever ſheddeth man's blood, by man ſhall his blood be ſhed.*

The Aſſembly of Rhode Iſland at their late ſeſſion, paſſed a law, whereby all notes, bonds, &c. given for money, are declared null and void, unleſs payment be demanded within a ſpecified time.

We hear from St. Coick, that the body of a tranſient perſon was lately found, near the Dutch church in that place, the coroner's jury brought in their verdict wilful murder againſt ſome perſon or perſons, unknown.

The Poſt from Connecticut, &c. not arrived at the publication of this day's paper.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS in conſequence of Mr. Benajah Boardman's (of Arlington, Bennington County, ſtate of Vermont) performing a journey to the ſouthward ſome time in the month of Auguſt laſt; I the ſubſcriber did ſpeak in haſte, and perhaps too ſuddenly, ſome words which were conſtrued by ſome of his acquaintance, and others, to his diſadvantage, with regard to his having my horſe illegally, &c. But as he has ſince returned, and has fully ſatisfied me his intentions were juſt, juſtice to him obliges me to declare, That I believe his whole conduct in the affair, was well meant and honeſt, and my wiſh is that this voluntary declaration may prove fully ſatisfactory to every one as his conduct has to me.

OZI BAKER.

Arlington, Sept. 18th,

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Bennington, commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors of Benjamin Fay, Eſq; late of Bennington, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvant, hereby give notice, that we ſhall act on the buſineſs of our appointment, on the firſt Monday in December next, at the houſe of Jonathan Robinſon, inholder in Bennington, from 1 o'clock, P. M. until 8 o'clock ſame day, And alſo on the third Monday in ſaid month at the ſame place, from 1 o'clock P. M. untill 8 o'clock ſame day. No accounts will be allowed, unleſs properly atteſted.

Joſeph Safford, Joſeph Fay, Jonathan Robinſon, } Commiſſioners.

Bennington, Oct. 7th, 1786.

AT a meeting of the proprietors of the townſhip of Midleton, in the county of Addiſon, and ſtate of Vermont, legally warned and holden at the dwelling houſe of Nathaniel Malery, in Middletown, in the county of Rutland and ſtate aforeſaid, on the 2d day of Auguſt laſt; Voted a tax of one pound ten ſhillings, hard money, on each original right of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, to defray the expences of laying out the firſt diviſion lots in ſaid townſhip. This is therefore to inform the proprietors that unleſs they pay ſaid tax, to me the ſubſcriber immediately, their lands will be advertiſed for ſale as the law directs.

NATHANIEL SMITH, Col.

Middletown, October 9th, 1786.

From the American Mercury.

August 5, 1786.

Mr. BABCOCK,

I send you the following, as a return of the favour of your paper, of yesterday; as it appeared those lines might be corrected, more in favour of the Author of Reason's Oracle.

Yours, &c.

B.

Your Press the Theatre, or Stage,
For Buffs and Scribblers to engage;
Bid Superstition stand away
And give the Combatants fair play.

ALLEN, who burst the tyrant's bands,
Gnaw'd iron fetters from his hands,
Descends from Hyperborean skies,
By Reason shews tradition lies.
See him on green hills, north afar,
Glowing Reason's brilliant stars,
Hath beat with reason's massy club,
Craft and tradition to Belzebub.
His Oracle, draws bigots scowls,
And shews Priest-Ridden they are fools;
When right, or reason, they may sink,
He sheds his blood or sheds his ink,
His justice leads to Susquehannah,
Feeds the oppress'd with freedom's manna,
Teaches the superstitious Quaker,
More just ideas of his Maker.
Behold him move each staunch divine,
Pay tribute at his lofty shrine;
Reason, he's traced to its ken,
And gave his Oracle to men;
He's all to all where e'er he passes,
Brays but to City mares and asses;
Those blunder heads he'd ring their noses
Who've mistranslated Paul and Moses.

From a Philadelphia paper of August 30.

A correspondent, who had an opportunity of perusing a late letter from the Archbishops of Canterbury and York to the general convention of the protestant episcopal church in America, has favoured us with the following extract from that letter.

——"On the third and last head, which respects purity of manners, the reputation of the church both in England and America, and the interest of our common christianity, are so deeply concerned in it, that we feel it our indispensable duty to provide on this subject the most effectual securities. It is presumed that the same previous public notice of the intention of the person to be consecrated, will be given in the church where he resides in America, for the same reasons, and therefore nearly of the same form of that used in England before our ordination. The call upon the persons present at the consecration, must be deemed of little use before a congregation composed of those to whom the person to be consecrated is unknown. The testimonials signed by persons living in England admit of reference and examination, and the characters of those who give them are subject to scrutiny, and in cases of criminal deceit, to punishment. In proportion as these circumstances are less applicable to testimonials from America, those testimonials must be more explicit, and supported by a greater number of signatures.

"We therefore think it necessary that the several persons, candidates for the episcopal consecration, should bring to us, both a testimonial from the general convention of the episcopal church with as many signatures as can be obtained; and a more peculiar one from the respective conventions in those states which recommend them.

"It will appear from the tenor of the letters testimonial used in England, a form of which is annexed, that the ministers who sign them, bear testimony of the qualifications of the candidates on their own personal knowledge. Such a testimony is not to be expected from the members of the general convention of the episcopal church in America on this occasion. We think it sufficient therefore, that they know no impediment, but believe the person to be consecrated, is of a virtuous life and sound faith. We have sent you such a form as appears to us proper to be used for that purpose. More specific declarations must be made by the members of the general conventions in each state, from which the persons offered for consecration are respectively recommended: their personal knowledge of them there can be no doubt of; we trust therefore they will have no objection to the adoption of the form of a testimonial which is annexed, and drawn upon the same principles, and containing the same attestations of personal knowledge with that above mentioned, as required previously to our ordinations. We trust we shall receive these testimonials signed by such a majority in each convention that recommend, as to leave no doubt of the fitness of the candidates, upon the minds of those whose consciences are concerned in the consecration of them."

"*Testimony from the general Convention.*

"We whose names are under written, fully sensible how important it is that the sacred office of a bishop should not be unworthily conferred, and firmly persuaded that it is our duty to bear testimony on this solemn occasion, without partiality or affection, do in the presence of almighty God, testify that A. B. is not, so far as we are informed, justly, liable to evil report either for error in religion, or for viciousness in life: and that we do not know or believe there is any impediment or notable crime, on account of which he ought not to be consecrated to that holy office: but that he led his life for three years last past, piously, soberly, and honestly."

Testimony from the members of the convention in the state from whence the person is recommended for consecration.

"We whose names are under written, fully sensible how important it is, that the sacred office of a bishop should not be unworthily conferred, and firmly persuaded that it is our duty to bear testimony on this solemn occasion without partiality of affection, do, in the presence of Almighty God, testify that A. B. is not, so far as we are informed, justly liable to evil report either for error in religion or for viciousness in life: and that we do not know or believe there is any impediment or notable crime for which he ought not to be consecrated to that holy office. We do moreover jointly and severally declare, that having personally known him for three years last past, we do in our consciences believe him to be of such sufficiency in good learning, such soundness in the faith, and of such virtuous and pure manners and godly conversation, that he is apt and meet to exercise the office of a bishop to the honor of God, and the edifying of his church, and to be an wholesome example to the flock of Christ."

WHEREAS Mr. BARNARD FARRAND, late Post Rider from Bennington to Rutland, &c. has discontinued said business, and his bondsmen are anxious to take up their bond, this is therefore to request such persons as have suffered damage, through his unfaithfulness, since June last, if any there be, to send an account thereof to the subscriber, within six weeks from the date hereof, or the bonds will be given up. A. HASWELL,

Post-Master, Bennington.

October 2, 1786.

TOWNER & SHELDON,

HAVING purchased Dr. AARON HASTINGS's store of Medicines, wish to inform the Physicians and Surgeons in Bennington and its vicinity, that they have for sale at their Store in Bennington,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Which they will dispose of on advantageous terms.

N. B. Some few articles being wanting to make a full assortment, will be received from New-York in a short time.

Williamstown, October 2, 1786. 74—6

Whereas the legislature of the State of Vermont, at their Sessions in Windsor, holden in October 1785, did pass an act empowering the Selectmen of the town of Stamford, to levy a tax of one pound per acre, on all the land in said Stamford, public rights excepted, for the purpose of defraying the cost of making roads and bridges in said town, agreeable to said act, and the subscriber being directed to collect the same: This is to notify to the proprietors and land holders, delinquent in payment of said tax, that so much of their respective rights will be sold at Public Vendue, as will pay said tax, with intervening charges, at the house of Mr. Benjamin Raze, in said Stamford, on the 5th November next, at one o'clock P. M. unless said tax be sooner paid. The delinquents names are as follows, viz.

Noah Brigman, Jonathan Phelps, Thomas Webster, Cela Strong.

Stamford, October 2, 1786. 74—6

WE the subscribers being appointed by the hon. court of Probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Alexander Karr, late of Rutland deceased, represented insolvant: Hereby give notice that we shall act on the business of our appointment, on the last Wednesday of November next, at the house of Timothy Follet, in Bennington, from the hour of 1 o'Clock P. M. till 9 in the evening of said day.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

Jonathan Robinson, Timothy Follet, } Commissioners.

Bennington, Sept. 30, 1786. 74—6

The Proprietors of Shaftsbury, in the county of Bennington state of Vermont, are informed, that at a meeting of said proprietors, held at the house of Mr. Jacob Galusha, in said Shaftsbury, on the 4th day of Sept. inst. a tax of eight shillings on each right of land in said township, was granted for the purpose of discharging the debts of said propriety in arrear; the same being committed to me to collect, unless it is paid immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

Bliss Willoughby, Collector.

Shaftsbury, Sept. 19, 1786. 73—5

To be Sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, on the 19th day of October next, at the dwellinghouse of Capt. Josiah Wright, innholder in Pownal; an excellent tract of Land, containing about ninety acres; well watered, fenced, and a great part under good improvement; is now occupied by Abraham Anderson. One acre of land in the town plot of Pownal: And one Note of Hand, executed by Hendrick Bogart, for 6 3l.

Ready Cash will be received for one quarter of the value, and the remainder on six months credit, with sufficient security on interest.

By order of the court of Probate,

JOSIAH WRIGHT, Administrator on the Estate of Asa Alger.

N.B. The Sale to begin at one o'clock on said day.

Bennington, 23d Sept. 1786. 73—5

The Managers of the Lottery granted by the general assembly at their session in Rutland, October 1784, for erecting two bridges, one over Otter-Creek, and the other over Leicester-River, having completed the bridge over Otter-Creek, propose drawing the first lottery at Rutland, on the third Thursday of December next. There is a few tickets on hand which may be purchased if applied for soon. Those persons who have receipted tickets to the managers, or others in this Lottery, it is expected that such parts as are not sold will be returned to the managers, or to the printers in Bennington, on or before the first day of November next, where they will have receipts for the number returned.

Samuel Williams, Jonathan Carpenter, Benjamin Garfield, James Ewing, Reuben Fuller, } Managers.

Rutland, 12th Sept. 1786.

The Proprietors of the Isle Mott, are hereby informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at the house of Colonel Ebenezer Allen in the Two-Heroes, on the first Monday of September instant, a tax of one pound, two shillings and three pence, was granted on each proprietor's right in said Isle of Mott, to defrey the charges of letting out said island. This is therefore to notify to said proprietors, that they pay said tax immediately to the subscriber, living in Tinmouth, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

SAMUEL ALLEN, Collector.

Bennington, September 19, 1786.

To be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Abraham Underhill, in Dorset, county of Bennington, State of Vermont, so much of each proprietor's right in the Westford and Underhill, in the county of Addison, and state aforesaid, on the 20th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay the sum of thirteen shillings on each right in Westford, and one pound five shillings, on each right in Underhill, with costs, unless prevented by previous payment, this tax was granted by the proprietors to pay the cost of laying out the first divisions in each township.

The names of the delinquents are as follows viz.

WESTFORD.

Honorable Richard Wibird, John Downing, Daniel Warner, } Esq'rs.

Major Joseph Smith, Howard Henderson.

UNDERHILL.

Honorble, John Temple, Theodore Atkinson, Mk. H. Wentworth, } Esq'rs.

Doctor John Hall, Major Samuel Hall.

AUGUSTIN UNDERHILL, Col.

Dorset, September 4, 1786. 73—

WHEREAS the Legislature of the State did at their sessions in 1785, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Shrewsbury for the purpose of clearing roads, and building bridges in said town. These are therefore to warn all the land-holders in said town, to pay said tax to me the subscriber living in said Shrewsbury, on or before the second Tuesday of January next, or their lands will be exposed to sale on said day, at the subscribers dwelling house in said Shrewsbury, so much as will pay said tax with costs.

ICHABOD ROBINSON, Collector.

Shrewsbury, June 26, 1786.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1786] THE [VOL. IV. NUMB. 176.

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE:

Messrs. Printers,

From a late Connecticut paper, I have taken the following extract, which I transmit to you; perhaps by publishing it in your next paper, it may afford satisfaction to the *aggrieved* citizens of Vermont, and possibly may supercede the necessity of a paper medium in this state; I am, Messrs. Printers,

A FRIEND *to the* Liberty *of the Press.*

Form of a proposed act in the state of Connecticut.

WHEREAS *Peter Grievous*, and his associates, inhabitants of Connecticut, have ever lived as nearly obedient to the laws of the land as was absolutely necessary to save them from the whippingpost and pillory, and have been at more pains to obtain property by indirect means, than it has cost others by fair, open, and direct ones to get rich; and they having once been loaded with debts, which, fortunately for them, the late war occured, and paper money was plenty, they paid their creditors in a depreciat-paper, which was worth nearly one twentieth of the solid property for which they were in debt. Being by this fortunate event made easy in their circumstances, they have ever since been caballing for the good of the public, as in meeting at taverns to increase the revenue by the consumption of excisable articles, and watching for opportunities to obtain new credits, till they have again become largely in debt to a set of men who have no merit but that of being industrious, enterprising and honest, and who are now so unjust, impertinent and daring as to bring actions for the recovery thereof.

Be it enacted, &c. That the said Peter Grievous, and his associates be, and are hereby exonerated from all claims, debts dues and demands either of a public or private nature; and all suits depending against them are hereby stayed. And to the end that no subject of the state may be hereafter tempted to accumulate more wealth than his neighbour. *Be it further enacted*, that when any subject of this state shall be suspected to become rich by industry, frugality, and œconomy, twelve of his nearest neighbours shall assemble and divide such overplus wealth as they may find he possesses: *Provided always*, that the said twelve nearest neighbours, are men who spend at least three days in a week at some tavern, and their expences for distilled spirits, have been for the last six monts, next immediately preceding their being so called to sit as judges, equal to all their family expences, &c.

A correspondent, who has read the preceding, flatters himself that a similar act in this state would, in a great measure, if not wholly, redress the grievances so much complained of, especially by some of the good people in the county of Rutland, and would in all probability save the expence of a future county convention, which is very considerable at this busy time of year, he would however propose the following amendment. That he, whose overgrown estate is to be divided as aforesaid, shall not be allowed any counsel or attorney, to advise or assist him in recovering back any part of his estate, so to be disposed of as aforesaid, under no less penalty than being whipped thirty nine lashes upon the naked back, and to stand no less than two hours in the pillory, and to suffer six months imprisonment. *And be it further enacted*, That if any attorney shall presume by any direct or indirect ways whatever, to advise, counsel, aid, or assist him whose estate is to be disposed of as aforesaid; upon conviction thereof shall forfeit all his estate both real and personal, to be disposed of in like manner, as is heretofore provided in this act, and be banished to perpetual servitude among the Algerines. And that the said delinquents may have a fair and impartial trial, *Be it further enacted*, that the twelve neighbours aforesaid, be and they hereby are declared to be a court for that purpose, seven of whom shall be a querum; who, upon complaint made to them, shall immediately summon twelve of their best friends in the vicinity, who shall not be akin to the delinquent, who shall repair to the most convenient tavern for the purpose, in the town in which the court is to be holden, whose fees shall be paid in grog, at the expence of the delinquent, to serve as a jury in the trial of the cause. *Provid always*, that the said jurors, before they are impanneled, shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the court, that they have once in their lives at least, been confined in goal for a just and honest debt, which ought to have been paid several years before the suit was commenced against them, and were necessitated to make a fraudulent disposition of their estate to enable them, *without perjury*, to take the poor man's oath; or that they have them depending against them, suits for the recovery of just debts, to which they have plead shunage till the legal costs have over run the debts; or that they have committed some crime worthy of corporal punishment.

Copy of a letter written by the Emperor of Germany, to his namesake and friend in Vermont.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

THE difficulties of which you complain, appear to me to be the offspring of bad government, and the complainants to be peevish and unreasonable; like the little child, who, from too great indulgence grows contentious and obstinate, and cannot be suited with any thing; in which case correction is the only sure remedy.

Your Government is vested in too many hands, it is absolutely necessary to lessen your number, if you wish to support your republican government; otherwise you will soon go into anarchy and end in Monarchy. Let those who are intrusted with making laws and regulating the government, be so honest, faithful and wise as to lay aside all little self-interested motives and make the public good their special object, cause such laws and regulations to be made, as will oblige the subject to be frugal and industrious, and afford proper encouragement to your own manufactures and to commerce, and you will be a rich, brave and happy people. Let taxes be laid sufficient to lodge a sum of money in the treasury against time of war and distress; in that case all public expence would be lessened at least one half, salaries, fees, &c. would be reduce one half, and be more valuable than at present.

Let every town, or district of people pay their own representation, let your County Courts be abolished, let justices, by juries, try all cases cognizable before County Courts, and if appeal be necessary, let it be made to the Supreme Court and final. Suffer no appeals on plain notes of hand, unless a high probability appears of forgery or positive fraud; by this practice creditors will obtain their pay, & debtors will become rich with the expence they are at to plead shunage. Let honorable fees be allowed regular bred attornies, and let them be under the same regulatiuns as other officers of the state, let them suffer the same penalty for mal-administration, in case of taking larger or more fees, either directly or indirectly, than allowed by law. Let all pettifoggers be severely whipped at the public sign post, for every attempt to plead a cause, as they are a nuisance and pest to society, and degrade the holy order of attorney's, I do not mean by this to exclude any man from answering for himself. What security is already issued by the State may very easily be redeemed by a small tax. Thus Vermont is highly privileged above her neighbours. This is the situation the first seven years government has left you in,---you are reduced from anarchy into regular compact; happy for you if the end of the succeeding seven years be crowned with so pleasing a prospect. Suffer not your reason and good policy to be contaminated by complaining of hard times without a cause, or suffering the flame which is kindled in Massachusetts to consume or even to affect you in Vermont; but be vigilant in guarding against the appearance of so licentious a spirit. I shall conclude my letter by remarking that ingratitude is the almost sure reward of those in office in republics, and that your present conduct is no sure barrier against it. Envy and cruel jealousy is too often the reward of well doing. An instance and a very striking one too I have observed in regard to some of your principal officers, both civil and military, who have risqued their lives fortune and reputation, sacrificed private happiness, and succeeded even beyond the most sanguine expectations; who during their successes had universal applause, but now

Those acclamations change to bitter curses,
And former titles sound like empty purses.

I shall write more full in my next.

Signed,

JOSEPH.

Dated, Germany, August 10, in the year of our lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, September 25.

An account of the insurrection in the state of New-Hampshire.---Written by a Gentleman who happened to be present.

IN the beginning of the year 1785, the complaints of the unhappy people, who had contracted debts during the time of the too plenty of Money, induced the legislature to pass an act, making every species of property a tender at an appraised value. It was soon, however, found by experience, that this answered no other purpose, but to prevent a demand on the part of the creditors and a neglect on the part of the debtors, to discharge their just debts. The scarcity of money still remained a complaint; for as far as goods and real property were substituted as a medium in Commerce, so far specie of course, ceased to circulate; and credit being thus injured, the moneyholders turned their keys on that

cash which might otherwise have been loaned to the needy.

In August, a convention of committees from about thirty towns assembled and agreed upon and preferred to the general court, a long petition, setting forth their grievances on account of the scarcity of money, and praying for an emission of paper bills of credit, in which there is no single trace of an idea of redemption, or any one attempt to give the currency a foundation; but the whole seems predicated on a supposition that the general court by a mere act of legislation by words and signs, could impress an intrinsic value on paper; which is as absurd as it would be to suppose, that the legislature had the power of Midas, and could from a single touch, turn stones and sticks into gold: Their great object was, however, to have this paper a tender for all debts and taxes, and no plan is hinted by which the people are to get this money out of the treasury; but it rather seems that they expected the general court to apportion it among the people at large.

The legislature formed a plan for the emission of twenty thousand pounds, to be let out at 24 per cent. and land security redeemable at a future period, carrying an interest at six per cent. and to be a tender in taxes for the internal support of the state, and for fees and sallaries of the officers of the government. This plan was sent as early as the 14th of September, to the several towns to collect their minds upon the subject.

On the twentieth, at four o'clock in the afternoon, about 400 men on horseback and on foot, entered the town of Exeter where the General Court were sitting; about fifty of them, or perhaps more, were armed with muskets, and the others with bludgeons; their principal leader appeared to be one Moses French, a farmer of Hampstead, aided by one Coffin, a major in the militia and two or three others: They affected military parade, and had a drum; after they had halted a while, they sent a paper into the house of representatives, who were convened in the meetinghouse, demanding an answer to their former petition without delay; it was dated on Exeter Plains, and signed Moses French, moderator.

The house appointed committee of three to be joined by a committee from the senate to take the matter into consideration. This vote the senate unanimously concurr'd. Whereupon a conference took place in the meeting house, between the two branches of the legislature. The president (General Sullivan) being exofficio, a senator opened the matter, by giving publicly, in the hearing of the people, and as many of the mob as chose to attend, the reasons on which the senate nonconcurred the vote of the house. He first considered the petition, and shewed with great strength of reasoning, and very cooly, the extreme folly, as well as the very great injustice of the prayer of their former petition. And also observed, that even if the measure was just and reasonable, the general court ought not to pay attention to it, merely from having the voice of only thirty two towns out of two hundred, in favor of it. He concluded with saying, that if the voice of the whole state was in favor of the measure, yet the legislature ought not to comply with it, while they were surrounded by an armed force. To do it, would be to betray the rights of the people, which they had all solemnly engaged to support, and that no consideration of personal danger should ever compel him to so flagrant a violation of the constitutional rights of the people, who had placed him in the chair of government.

As soon as this speech was made the mob beat to arms, and surrounded the meeting house, where the president, the senate and the house remained; those of the mob who had muskets, were ordered to charge with balls, which command they instantly obeyed. The house proceeded to business as usual, without taking any manner of notice of the management at the doors. Centinels were placed at each door, with fixed bayonets, and the whole legislature were prisoners. After sunset the president attempted to come out but was prevented by a fire column. He reasoned very cooly with them on the impropriety and fatal tendency of their conduct, and assured them that the force of the state would support the government; which they took leave to deny with as much confidence as he asserted it. Thus all remained, till the evening was quite dark; the minds of the sober part of the people began to rise at the indignity; while the mob clamoured, some *paper money*, some an equal *distribution of property*, some the *annihilation of debts*, some *release of taxes*, and all clamoured *against law and government*. A drum was now heard at a distance, and a number of men huzzaing *for government*. The mob appeared frighted, and some of them began to run; the president told them he would prevent bloodshed, and walked through them, and the general court followed.

On this the insurgents returned to another part of the town, and the legislature, who had throughout the whole, acted with the most inimitable firmness, and magnanimity, reassumed their business, and requested the president to call forth the power of the state to quell the rebellion. At eleven in the evening he issued his orders, and by sunrise next morning the militia were marching in, well armed, with military music, and other incidents to military movements. The major and brigadier generals of all the state, except one whose great remoteness from the scene of action prevented him, assembled early in the morning, the gentlemen of the first rank and education, emulous to save a government for which they had done, and suffered so much, appeared either on foot or horse in order, and enthusiasm, quite inexpressible by words appeared through the whole. About ten o'clock the President, attended by the general officers, followed by several companies, advanced towards the insurgents, who were drawn up at a tavern in the outer part of the town: There was no conflict, the mob fled, and nothing was to be done but to pick up the prisoners. A number fled and made a stand at a bridge. General Cilly soon came up with them, rushed in and seized their leaders. One of whom ordered them to fire, but government appeared with such force that they dared not to obey. About forty of them were made prisoners, and are now in goal to be tried for high treason---The rest are fled to their lurking places, from whence they must be dragged to an ignominious death unless the clemency of government shall pity and save them. By this time there were more than 2000 men in arms, about three hundred of them were horse; all ready to make any resque to preserve legal government, and the *due execution of the laws*. The sentiment was constantly reechoed "How can we live without government, and shall we give ourselves up to a mob?" If the legislature appeared magnanimious the day before, A FREE GOVERNMENT, THE PEOPLES GOVERNMENT, shone with a splendor, and glory which was never before equalled. Oh! Massachusetts! Oh! Massachusetts! Thou who wast the chief in thy country! the elder born, and the most lovely of the daughters of Columbia, how art thou fallen! thy gold is truly become dim and thy glory departed.

September, 28.

As no particular account of the late proceedings at Taunton, hath yet been published, we are desired to insert the following, by an impartial spectator.

Taunton, Sept. 12, 1786.

This being the day appointed by law, for the sitting of the court of common pleas, and general sessions of the peace, in this town, a number of people, (to the amount of 150, of whom about 30 were in arms) from different parts of this and other counties, made their appearance upon the green, with a design to prevent, if possible, the sitting of the court. But happy for government, a seasonable information gave the sheriff of the county an opportunity to interpose a superior number, and effectually to crush their intended plan.

A volunteer company from Reboboth, one from this town, and both companies of the militia, with a considerable number, the alarm list from Raynham, (to the immortal honor of that little, but spirited town) all in arms, took possession of the court-house, on the night preceding. A detachment from the militia of the county of Plymouth, commanded by lieut. col. Orr, with a large number of the well disposed inhabitants of both counties, joined their friends at the courthouse, in the morning, and under the direction and command of general Cobb, (that amiable, active military character) made an appearance, which at once, struck terror and despair into the minds of the insurgents, while it gave to the friends of justice, security and protection. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, A. M. they, without the least interruption, entered the Court-house, and after an entry of the actions brought in had been made in the usual manner, the court judged it, upon the whole, most conducive to the future peace, honor and interest of government, to adjourn to the second Tuesday in December next, after which, without any acts of violence, the people all returned in peace.

We are happy to hear, that the progress of the arts and sciences was very pleasingly demonstrated by the students of Harvard-College, at their last exhibition, in their appearance as scholars, and manœuvres as soldiers.

We are informed that a new theory has been proposed respecting the motion and operation of heat in the solar system, in some dissertations read at the late meetings of the academy of arts and sciences. Dr. Williams has shewn that the earth is constantly receiving large quantities of heat all round the equatorial parts; and that this heat is as constantly and regularly flowing off from the polar regions; and that this must be the case with the other planets, and the comets. It is hoped the professor will pursue these enquiries, and favor the public with a particular account of his experiments, observations, and reasonings, upon these curious subjects.

Yesterday the two branches of the legislature convened at the state-house in this town, agreeable to the late proclamations of his excellency the governor.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Sweeden, to his friend in Boston, dated July 12, 1786.

"I am sorry to inform you, that some late impolitic regulations, adopted by our government, against your flag, may tend to operate against the extention of our future connection, regulations made at the request of a certain ambitious European power, which deprive you of the valuable privilege you have had, since the conclusion of the war, of entering your products in your own bottoms for home consumption or exportation, as markets might direct. All goods entered here now by your shipping, are subjected to an additional duty of forty per cent which amounts to a total prohibition, as no commodity can bear it.

"You have however free access to your ports Franco, Markland, from whence goods can be afterwards carried, in Swedish bottoms, to any port in the kingdom, at three and half to four per cent. of extra charges. If I may presume to advise you, *the wisdom of your government has been and still is, deficient in political representation at foreign courts, which dispositions to cramp your trade is not equivocal*;---of this, the regulations mentioned above are decisive instances.

An account of the proceedings of the rioters at Concord, given by a person who was present, says.

"About five o'clock on Monday a party of rioters from Groton, Pepperel and Townsend, took possession of the Court-House where they remained till Tuesday at one o'clock, when they were joined by a number of men from Worcester county, on horses, who asserted that no court should be opened there, and no action entered by the clerk. The company from Worcester were commanded by Wheeler and Converse, those from Groton, &c. by Robinson, Shattuck and a Nathan Smith, from Shirley. After the conjunction of both parties, they paraded round Concord common and through the streets, for the purpose of intimidating the friends to government. Smith, before the arrival of the Worcester party, beat round for volunteers, crying with an audible voice, "all who are friends to their country and enemies to tyranny, are desired to follow me; those who are not may stand two hours longer the monuments of God's sparing mercy, but if they shall not before that time disperse they shall be put to death." Their main object is the total subversion of the constitution, and the equal distribution of all property. The justices of the court of Common Pleas, conducted themselves with firmness, but did not attempt to open the court. The rioters are the most despicable set of rascals that ever disgraced any country. Fifty well disciplined men would have driven the whole troop."

Virginia.

RICHMOND, August 24.

Saturday evening last, seven of the prisoners who were sentenced to work on the highway for a limited time, made their escape, by sawing out one of the windows of the prison: A proclamation is since issued, declaring it lawful for any person to kill and destroy them, according to an act of assembly entitled, "An act to empower the governor with the advice of the privy council, to grant conditional pardons in certain cases."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Alexandria.

"Since my last to you, I have made an excursion to the great falls of Potowmack, to take a view of the great work carrying on there. Much has been done and much more remains yet to be done. The design is obviously practicable, final success I doubt not will attend it; but the full accomplishment of it will require the time of several years.

"Our Academy flourishes: about an hundred scholars, twenty of which are educated on the bounty of General Washington, are already received into it, altho' it has not been open more than six months.

RASH and the highest Price is given for

All Sorts of RAGS,

By the Printers hereof.

Conecticut.

NEW-LONDON, October 6.

Last Tuesday came on, before the hon. Superior Court sitting here the trial of Hannah Ouuish, a mulatto girl, about 12 years of age, who was indicted for the murder of Eunice Bolles, a child of Mr. James Bolles, of this town, as mentioned in our paper of the 28th of July last; when after a fair and impartial examination of the evidences, and an ample and candid discussion of facts by the council, for and against the prisoner, which took up the day, they jury withdrew, and by their verdict returned into court the morning following, found the criminal guilty.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Oct. 16.

We hear from Sheffield, Massachusetts, that, on Friday evening last, as a gentleman belonging to West Stockbridge, was attempting to cross a stream in Sheffield, with his waggon, in which was his wife and child, the waggon was overset by the rapidity of the stream; by which unfortunate accident, they were all thrown into the water and drowned, as were likewise the horses. The corpse of the woman & child were taken up, but the body of the man was not found when our informant came away.

We hear that during the late high freshet in these parts, as Dr. Newcomb was attempting to cross Hoosick river, in a waggon, he was carried down stream by the current and himself and horses drowned. It is said his body was taken up on Tuesday last below Albany.

A late letter from Newport, dated on Tuesday last, says, "Yesterday the important cause (the first of the kind that has occurred in this State) on a complaint against our butchers for refusing to receive paper money, came on before the Superior Court, on which occasion a croud of spectators attended. The opinion of the court was publicly given, that the paper money acts were unconstitutional, and repugnant to the law of the land, for which they were thanked by the spectators, in an almost universal plaudit.

The Rhode-Island papers are full of advertisements of justices of the court, certifying the lodgment in their hands, of *paper money*, for the satisfying of bonds, mortgages, notes, &c. the holders of which not chusing to accept this contemptible trash, as payment thereof. That, "*Righteousness exalteth a people*," we believe is rather doubted in this state.

It is said, that the taxable inhabitants of the state of Pennsylvania, have increased one fifth part since the year 1779. This is discovered by comparing the returns of one thousand seven hundred and seventy nine and those of one thousand seven hundred and eighty six.

A Springfield (Massachusetts) paper of the 26th Sept. contains the following paragraph.

It is remarkable, that the sun did not shine on those days in which the constitution of this commonwealth was lately trampled under foot.--------Clouds, rain and darkness attending every meeting of the insurgents at Northampton, Worcester, Concord and Taunton; and of the general assembly, when they imposed that *just* duty on *news-paper* advertisements. Never look for *sunshine* or *peace* again! *Oh! Massachusetts!!*

At the close of the election on Thursday last, it appeared, that His Excellency THOMAS CHITTENDEN, Esq; was by a respectable majority of the freemen, re-elected Governor for the year ensuing.

Hon. Joseph Marsh, was appointed Lieutenant Governor,

Micah Townsend, Esq; Secretary.

Mr. Roswell Hopkins, Clerk.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Hon. Moses Robinson, Paul Spooner, Nathaniel Niles, Nathaniel Chipman, & Luke Knowlton, Esquires.

COUNCILLORS.

The Hon. Samuel Safford, Samuel Mattocks, Thomas Porter, Thomas Murdock, Samuel Fletcher, John Strong, Nathaniel Niles, Jacob Bayley, Timothy Brownson, Ebenezer Walbridge, Jonathan Hunt, and Peter Olcott, Esquires.

JOSEPH FAY, Esq; Secretary of Council.

Abridgement of the State of Politics, in Europe and America.

In EUROPE England still in the dumps at the loss of America, and waiting but for the infringement of the treaty on our part to wage another war. Ireland jealous of their neighbours, and secretly wishing an opportunity to shake off their connection with Britain. Holland verging more and more towards anarchy and confusion. France augmenting their navy, and cherishing with a liberal hand the arts of war. The politics of Prussia remain in statu quo-----their monarch on the confines of eternity---his death will occasion great complaints among the powers of Europe. Russia, by the wise administration of their Empress, blooming like a garden.

In America.---The New-England states, alas!--discord and convulsions are their characteristics:---especially Rhode-Island & Massachusetts,---the former distracted with paper money, and the latter with mobs; both of the evils very troublesome while they last, but of a perishable nature, and usually of short duration.--New-York, like an unchristian Jew, watching every opportunity to take advantage of their neighbour's necessity. The Southern States appear to be tranquil, a fracas now and then, serves but to restore greater tranquility in the end: They seem virtuously endeavouring to cherish, with a fostering hand, the arts of peace; husbandry and manufactures are there encouraged, under the auspicious influence of their assemblies.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

This underwritten, fabled piece,
In your next paper craves a place;
'Tis form'd as Reason did direct,
On no one person to reflect;
This you may venture to insert,
Nor from your resolution part;
And your compliance here with me
Will please your humble servant E.

A FABLE.

However trifling fables may be tho't,
Some useful knowledge by them may be taught,
Enigmas often penetrate the heart,
And feigned censure may offence avert;
First read the Fable, then the Moral see,
Then tell me how your thoughts with mine agree.

A brigade of regularly disciplined troops, passing through the confines of Arabia Deserta, came upon a large river, over which was no bridge. The troops being void of water-craft were put into a quandary, and knew not what method to pursue in fording the stream.

A council was called, and matters for the safe transversion of the troops and treasures were debated. The result of the consultation was, That a committee should be appointed to contract with an old Arabian for a large grove of timber, which stood on the river's brink, and to hew the timber and erect a bridge with all possible expedition, that they might be no longer retarded on their journey.

The committee were appointed, the grove was contracted for, and the price for it proportionably paid by the brigade.

The timber being hewed, the committee converted it to their own use, built them an elegant city along by the rivers side, and with the barks they had pealed from the timber, erected a bridge with so much curiosity, that those who were not very particular could not distinguish it from a genuine timber bridge.

This sham bridge being thus compleated, the committee requested, that the troops being fatigued with their long march, should pass over, and let their baggage and treasure be conveyed after them in the carriages.

The phalanx were extremely pleased with this immunity, and the kindness shewn them by the committee, and immediately advanced and entered upon the bridge, when, to their inexpressible surprize the bridge fell, and the whole structure, & they with it, were swept away in the fluviatic devastation. Thus the avaricious committee drowned their constituents and enriched themselves with their treasure.

MORAL.

When any people are grown so elated with affluence and increase of wealth, and so stupified with internal luxury, external peace, and competitious security, as to neglect the inspection of their delegated rulers, they must expect to "likewise perish."

Bellinger Antijurisprudentia

POETRY.

An EULOGY on MASONRY.

THROUGH many an age, amidst the shock of Arms,
Religion's jars, and party's fell alarms,
Mid folly's lies and slander's forged strains
Still unsubverted *Masonry* remains:
Begot by wisdom and upheld by truth,
Still feels the vigor of unfaded youth;
The mystic building stands mid envy's flood,
And evil finds itself o'ercome by good.
But what our order teaches, I will show,
The lessons you must love, when once you know
It always bids us humbly to adore
Th'almighty architect, by whose great power
The universe was built, to his decree,
Which wisdom ever guides design'd to be;
It makes us zealous in our country's cause,
True to its trust and faithful to its laws,
Forever bids us with the strictest care,
To act with all mankind upon the square;
With true philanthropy it warms our breast
With usual zeal to succour the distrest,
Bids us shew mercy when we have the pow'r,
And to the houseless stranger ope the door,
The naked with warm vestments to infold,
And guard the shiv'ring wand'rer from the cold,
To feed the hungry bid them eat and live
And to the thirsty lip the cup of comfort give;
To visit wretches tortur'd by disease,
Make smooth the bed, and pour the balm of ease,
The widow's wale, the orphan's cry to hear,
And from their eyes wipe off affliction's tear,
To know each offer'd each endearing tie,
Of soft ey'd Heaven descended charity.
When to the Lodge we go, the happy place,
There faithful Friendship smiles in every face,
What tho' our joys are hid from public view,
They on reflection please and must be true;
There we in moral architecture skill'd)
Dungeons for vice, for virtue temples build,
There on a pleasing level all appear,
And merit only, is distinguish'd there.
To you, ye FAIR, adorn'd with every grace,
Tho' ancient custom has deny'd this place,
'T is not because we think you would reveal
What we as Masons with you to conceal,
But we're afraid (and sure our fears are true)
Were you admitted, Love would enter too,
Tho' jealousy might then our hearts inflame,
And to a rival's turn a brother's name,
Break all our bonds, annihilate our joy,
And soon our ancient customs quite destroy.
We know your worth your excellence we prize,
We own your charms, the magic of your eyes;
The wretch who loves not you, upon this plan,
Forfeits the name of Mason and of Man.

Ireland.

DUBLIN, May 14.

It was on Saturday reported, that the following melancholy affair happened a few days ago, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. The daughter of an inn keeper there having for several months listened to the warm addresses of a wealthy farmer in that neighbourhood, she entertained an uncommon affection for him, though at first she received his profession with reluctance; the story of their mutual attachment going abroad and the young woman's predilection proving injurious to her reputation, on finding the avowed lover grow cold in his engagements, and despairing of fidelity, she one evening resolved to be finally informed of his purpose, and invited him to tea in the absence of her parents, when peremptorily putting him the question, and receiving an evasive answer, she blew the contents of a loaded pistol thro' his breast. On the news of the deed going abroad, she avowed herself guilty of the murder, at the same time mentioning her motives. [*A lesson to all men how they sport with maiden reputation either by neglect, or the appearance of attachment*]

The Belfast Mercury of the 29th of May last, has the following article: "Since the days of Fabricius, says a correspondent, perhaps there has not appeared in the world such disinterested virtue as that evinced in the uniform conduct of that illustrious hero, General Washington, far from drawing the sword from hot-headed zeal or lucrative motives, coolness and independent virtue called him to the field, and after raising a temple of adamant to liberty, this second Cincinnatis Maximus, retires to enjoy otium cum dignitate, in the arms of domestic happiness His noble refusal of a share in the great profit arising from the rivers James and Potowmac, as offered by the state of Virginia, is a rare instance of that spirit which marks a true greatness; and what heightens his character, if possible, he wishes to appropriate those vast emoluments to the reward of those brave associates in the war, who contributed to the independence of their country.

Whereas the legislature of the State of Vermont, at their Sessions in Windsor, holden in October 1785, did pass an act empowering the Selectmen of the town of Stamford, to levy a tax of one pound per acre, on all the land in said Stamford, public rights excepted, for the purpose of defraying the cost of making roads and bridges in said town, agreeable to said act, and the subscriber being directed to collect the same: This is to notify to the proprietors and land holders, delinquent in payment of said tax, that so much of their respective rights will be sold at Public Vendue, as will pay said tax, with intervening charges, at the house of Mr. Benjamin Raze, in said Stamford, on the 25th December next, at one o'clock P. M. unless said tax be sooner paid. The delinquents names are as follows, viz.

Noah Brigman, Jonathan Phelps, Thomas Webster, Cole Strong.

BENJAMIN RAZE, Constable.

Stamford, October 2, 1786. 75—7

WHEREAS Mr. BARNARD FARRAND, late Post Rider from Bennington to Rutland, &c has discontinued said business, and his bondsmen are anxious to take up their bond, this is therefore to request such persons as have suffered damage, through his unfaithfulness, since June last, if any there be, to send an account thereof to the subscriber, within six weeks from the date hereof, or the bonds will be given up. A. HASWELL.

Post-Master Bennington.

October 2, 1786.

To be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Abraham Underhill, in Dorset, county of Bennington, State of Vermont, so much of each proprietor's right, in the Westford and Underhill, in the county of Addison, and state aforesaid, on the 20th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay the sum of thirteen shillings on each right in Westford, and one pound five shillings, on each right in Underhill, with costs, unless prevented by previous payment, this tax was granted by the proprietors to pay the cost of laying out the first divisions in each township.

The names of the delinquents are as follows viz.

WESTFORD.

Honorable Richard Wibird, John Downing, Daniel Warner. } Esq'rs.
Major Joseph Smith,
Howard Henderson.

UNDERHILL.

Honorble, John Temple, Theodore Atkinson, Mk. H. Wentworth, } Esq'rs.
Doctor John Hall,
Major Samuel Hall.

AUGUSTIN UNDERHILL, Col.

Dorset, September 4, 1786. 73—6

AT a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Middleton, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, legally warned and holden at the dwelling house of Nathaniel Malery, in Middletown, in the county of Rutland and state aforesaid, on the 2d day of August last; Voted a tax of one pound ten shillings, hard money, on each original right of the proprietors of said township, to defray the expences of laying out the first division lots in said township. This is therefore to inform the proprietors that unless they pay said tax, to me the subscriber immediately, their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

NATHANIEL SMITH, Col.

Middletown, October 9th, 1786

The Managers of the Lottery granted by the general assembly at their session in Rutland, October 1784, for erecting two bridges, one over Otter-Creek, and the other over Leicester-River, having completed the bridge over Otter-Creek, propose drawing the first lottery at Rutland, on the third Thursday of December next. There is a few tickets on hand which may be purchased if applied for soon. Those persons who have receipted tickets to the managers, or others in this Lottery, it is expected that such parts as are not sold will be returned to the managers, or to the printers in Bennington, on or before the first day of November next, where they will have receipts for the number returned.

Samuel Williams, Jonathan Carpenter, Benjamin Garfield, James Ewing, Reuben Fuller, } Managers.

Rutland, 12th Sept. 1786.

TOWNER & SHELDON,

HAVING purchased Dr AARON HASTINGS's store of Medicines, wish to inform the Physicians and Surgeons in Bennington and its vicinity, that they have for sale at their Store in Bennington,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Which they will dispose of on advantageous terms.

N. B. Some few articles being wanting to make a full assortment, will be received from New York in a short time

Williamstown, October 2, 1786 74—6

The Proprietors of the Isle Mott, are hereby informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at the house of Colonel Ebenezer Allen in the Two-Heroes, on the first Monday of September instant, a tax of one pound, two shillings and three pence, was granted on each proprietor's right in said Isle of Mott, to defray the charges of letting out said island. This is therefore to notify to said proprietors, that they pay said tax immediately to the subscriber, living in Tinmouth, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

SAMUEL ALLEN, Collector.

Bennington, September 19, 1786.

WHEREAS the Legislature of this State did at their sessions in June 1785, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Shrewsbury, for the purpose of clearing roads, and building bridges in said town. These are therefore to warn all the land-holders in said town, to pay said tax to me the subscriber living in said Shrewsbury, on or before the second Tuesday of January next, or their lands will be exposed to sale on said day, at the subscribers dwelling-house in said Shrewsbury, so much as will pay said tax with costs.

ICHABOD ROBINSON, Collector.

Shrewsbury, June 26, 1786.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the hon. court of probate for the district of Bennington, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors of Benjamin Fay, Esq; late of Bennington, deceased, represented insolvant, hereby give notice, that we shall act on the business of our appointment, on the first Monday in December next at the house of Jonathan Robinson, inholder in Bennington, from 1 o'clock, P. M. until 8 o'clock same day. And also on the third Monday in said month at the same place, from 1 o'clock P. M. untill 8 o'clock same day. No accounts will be allowed, unless properly attested.

Joseph Safford, Joseph Fay, Jonathan Robinson, } Commissioners.

Bennington, Oct. 7th, 1786.

To be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, on the 19th day of October next, at the dwelling house of Capt. Josiah Wright, inholder in Pownal; an excellent tract of Land, containing about ninety acres; well watered, fenced, and a great part under good improvement; is now occupied by Abraham Anderson. One acre of land in the town plot of Pownal: And one Note of Hand, executed by Hendrick Bogart, for 63l.

Ready Cash will be received for one quarter of the value, and the remainder on six months credit, with sufficient security on interest.

By order of the court of Probate,

JOSIAH WRIGHT, Administrator on the Estate of Asa Alger.

N.B. The Sale to begin at one o'clock on said day.

Bennington, 23d Sept. 1786. 73—5

The Proprietors of Shaftsbury, in the county of Bennington state of Vermont, are informed, that at a meeting of said proprietors, held at the house of Mr. Jacob Galusha, in said Shaftsbury, on the 4th day of Sept. inst. a tax of eight shillings on each right of land in said township, was granted for the purpose of discharging the debts of said propriety in arrear; the same being committed to me to collect, unless it is paid immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

Bias Willoughby, Collector.

Shaftsbury, Sept. 19, 1786. 73—

WE the subscribers being appointed by the hon. court of Probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Alexander Karr, late of Rutland deceased, represented insolvant; Hereby give notice that we shall act on the business of our appointment, on the last Wednesday of November next, at the house of Timothy Follet, in Bennington, from the hour of 1 o'Clock P. M. till 9 in the evening of said day.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

Jonathan Robinson, Timothy Follet, } Commissioners.

Bennington, Sept. 30, 1786. 74—6

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS in consequence of Mr. Benajah Boardman's (of Arlington, Bennington County, State of Vermont) performing a journey to the southward some time in the month of August last, I the subscriber did speak in haste, and perhaps too suddenly, some words which were construed by some of his acquaintance, and others, to his disadvantage, with regard to his having my horse illegally, &c. But as he has since returned, and has fully satisfied me his intentions were just, justice to him obliges me to declare, That I believe his whole conduct in the affair, was well meant and honest, and my wish is that this voluntary declaration may prove full satisfactory to every one as his conduct has to me.

OZI BAKER.

Arlington, Sept. 18th,

CASH given for

Good Flax Seed

By NATHANIEL BRUSH,

Bennington, Sept 4

[MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1786.] THE [VOL. IV. NUMB. 177.]

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

Intelligence and Reports respecting the unfortunate Fitzgerald.

AMONG the many horrid circumstances circulated relative to the ill-fated Fitzgerald, is the following:---He had, it seems, a trusty servant, whom he acquainted with his secrets, and who faithfully executed all his commissions. At length the man had waded through so much iniquity, that he began to relent, and visibly betrayed some marks of compunction. This the acute eye of Fitzgerald soon observed, and as he was conscious the man knew too much, he, from that moment determined to make away with him. Accordingly he caused liquor to be sent into the kitchen, and when he judged the servants might be heated with drinking, he entered in person, and soon contrived to create a quarrel between his man and another. They proceeded to fight; but he asked them, were they afraid to take pistols? the fellow whose death Fitzgerald had fixed on, as might be naturally expected from one of such disposition, replied he was not. The other seemed to show some reluctance, but Fitzgerald instantly whispered him that his opponent's pistol should only be charged with powder. Pistols were then brought, and Fitzgerald was as good as his word, and at the third fire the unfortunate man was shot through the body.------ Thus, apparently through a frolic, he was able to annihilate a man whose existence he had reason to dread.

Much of this dreadful complexion is the transaction related by Scots Andrew.---One Rhenny, a servant of Fitzgerald, and a reputed natural son of his father's, was commissioned to shoot Ch. L. Fitzgerald, Fitzgerald's own brother, he accordingly met the devoted object, but whether from the impulse of nature (being his own natural brother) or whether from a sense of the attrociousness of the deed is not known, he did not fire, although provided with a brace of pistols for the purpose. He returned to Fitzgerald and told him he had snapped both pistols at his brother, but they did not go off, and that afterwards he began to relent, and decided. Fitzgerald finding he began to waver knew he was no longer fit for his purpose; he recited, that he "was extremely vexed he had not shot him, as he was in a passion when he gave him the pistols, which had now subsided." He then took the pistols from him, and told him to go into the garden, and he would follow him. He accordingly did in a few minutes, where he met Rhenny coming up to him, as Scots Andrew asserts, he said, "so these pistols missed fire! they were not used so to do; I'll try them with you," putting the pistol to the man's ear, and shooting him through the head, he then with the assistance of Scots Andrew, buried him in the garden, (at Terehure, in this county, where Fitzgerald then resided.) In order to remove any suspicion from Rhenny's nonappearance, he advertised him in the public papers, as having run away from his service. Scots Andrew only desired that the garden might be searched, and he was willing to forfeit his life if the body was not to be found.

Mr. Fitzgerald distinguished himself in two duels before his being garrisoned in Galway, in the year 1767, when, on some quarrel with a lieutenant Thomson, they met in a public garden in the suburbs of that town, and unfortunately for George, and those who have since suffered through his means, part of his skull was only shattered, without entering the *pia mater*. Little hopes were, however, entertained of his life; but the skill of surgeon Wilkings, who had been used to the cure of gunshot wounds, during the American war, under the immortal Wolf, fatally preserved him for a more shocking catastrophe. He was at this time one of the genteelest looking youths in Ireland, and was so vain of a fine head of pale coloured hair, that, though he never winced under the trepan, he dropped tears when the surgeon told him that cutting off his hair was necessary to his cure.

It would be a difficult task to trace him through his numerous quarels and duels in Ireland, England and France. In the latter kingdom, he was carressed by the Duc de Artois, and lived in habits of familiarity with numbers of the first nobility in France, an anecdote is related that he introduced some loaded dice at hazard, and being detected, the compassion of the duc d'Artois saved him; he immediately fled in woman's apparel. On his return from France 1776, he accompanied his father to the county of Mayo, that unhappy scene of the tragedy in which he acted so principal a part.

As France had rather encreased than extinguished his foppery, his mode of traveling was in a very extraordinary style. The father being in the German service early in life, all the servants were dressed in the Hussar uniform, with monstrous sabres, and the entrance and exit of their suit into every country town had all the parade a little German prince would make in a rout thro' his dominions. Their uniform was blue faced with yellow, the facings of a great breadth. Which with great hussar caps, made an outre appearance. The former set up as candidate for the county of Mayo, in the election 1777, and even petitioned Parliament against the returned member, and lost it.

Moral Instructor.

From the Hampshire Herald.

MANKIND in general are agreed in the opinion, that a life of virtue, a strict observance of the duties of morality, and a display of those darling ties, Charity and Benevolence is of all others, the most productive of permanent felicity. But altho' this in theory is generally acknowledged, yet how few are they who practise it. Many will say that virtue is an indefinitive term, and that the greatest vices ever committed might be the direct consequence of some virtuous principle; or that as the poet says, "Whatever is, is right."------ Morality, they will contend, consists not in commiting crimes, and that a man may be a moralist, whose heart is callous to those emotions, which feels for, and relieves the distresses of mankind. And that Charity and Benevolence may well be omitted, unless they knew, positively know, whether the objects who present themselves are deserving, or not. But great is the mistake of those who are guided by these principles; the author of our being requires various duties of us.

Ye heaven attempting souls whose virtues lie
Listless, inactive, waiting but the call
Of great JEHOVAH; listen to his voice.
A voice not heard in vain; hark! hark! it sounds
From misery's lowest shed; the accent soft
The humble sigh, the infant's early fear,
The husband's stifled sympathetic groan,
The mother's feelings more than ever felt,
Tho' borne in silence and in pensive mood:
These are all shades in which the Godhead's seen!
Well suit those woes, where great Religion sits
On the house-top, and sheds her heavenly dews,
On the poor group; be't yours to fix her there,
In dress like this, Omniscience softly tries
Your friendly doors, and thus disguis'd oft meets
The stern repulse, the virtue killing frown.

To be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Jacob Fowler, in Berlin, on the second Tuesday of December 1786, at ten o'clock in the morning, to much of each proprietor's right, in the township of Berlin, on Onion River, State of Vermont, as will pay the sum of fifteen shillings lawful money, on each right, with costs, unless prevented by previous payment. The said fifteen shillings is a tax granted by said proprietors, to pay the expence of laying out the first division, &c.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, viz.

Matthew Harton,	Jacob Southard,
Matthew Brist,	James Willsey,
Gabriel Marny,	Nathaniel Sacket,
William Lawrance,	Andrew Bracknead,
John J. Langdon,	John Brinckerhoof,
Isaac Teller, jun.	Samuel Averill,
Jeremiah Teller,	John Temple,
Benjamin Kor,	Theodore Atkinson jun.
Theodorus Van Wyck, jun.	John Sheerer, jun.
Peter Horton,	David [illegible],
George I. Brincker-hoof,	William Sheerer,
Francis Way,	Thomas Sheerer,
Benjamin Southard,	Robert Sheerer,
	David Sheerer.

JOHN G. BAILEY, Collector.

Rutland, October 20, 1786.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Guildhall, in the County of Orange, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, this is therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of Mr. James Lucas, in said Guildhall, on the 15th day of Feb. next, to act on the following articles, viz. First, To choose a moderator. 2. To choose a proprietors clerk, assessors, collector and transurer. 3d. To see if the proprietors will lot out said town or any part thereof, and raise a tax to defroy the expence of the same, and choose a committee to effect said business, and see the money properly applied. 4th To see if the proprietors will chuse a committee to lay out a meeting house lot and burying ground. 5. To see if they will raise money for defreying the cost of building a meeting-house, and choose a committee to contract with some person to build the same. 6. To see if they will raise money for the purpose of surveying the roads through said town, and agree upon the price to be allowed men per day, on said business. 7. To see what method they will take to call proprietor's meetings in future. 8. To see if the proprietors will raise money to hire a minister, and to buy a book for proprietary records. 9. To see if they will accept of any plans of roads or returns of committees, or allow the accounts of any persons for services done, or raise money to pay proprietary debts. 10. To see if they will vote a mill spot for the benefit of the town.

ABNER OSGOOD, Justice of Peace.

Guildhall, October 9, 1786.

The Managers of the Lottery granted by the general assembly at their session in Rutland, October 1784, for erecting two bridges, one over Otter-Creek, and the other over Leicester-River, having completed the bridge over Otter-Creek, propose drawing the first lottery at Rutland, on the third Thursday of December next. There is a few tickets on hand which may be purchased if applied for soon. Those persons who have receipted tickets to the managers, or others in this Lottery, it is expected that such parts as are not sold will be returned to the managers, or to the printers in Bennington, on or before the first day of November next, where they will have receipts for the number returned.

Samuel Williams,
Jonathan Carpenter,
Benjamin Garfield,
James Ewings,
Reuben Fuller,
} Managers.

Rutland, 12th Sept. 1786

By the Southern Post.

Foreign Advices.

England.

LONDON, July 18.

Spain seems at last to be awakened from her long lethargy, and perhaps may in a few years become not only what she was once before, a great, but, what she never yet has been, an enlightned nation. By the last advices from that country, government is taking every method for the improvement of the country and the cultivation of the minds of the inhabitants. Roads and canals are carrying on in every quarter; patriotic societies for improvements in the sciences, the useful and the fine arts, are encouraged; the finances and the army are brought under better regulations, and public schools for the education of youth, are becoming numerous. All this announces to Spain an emancipation from her present state of spiritual bondage, to the court of Rome, and her political subordination to France; a prospect from which Great Britain may entertain the greatest hopes, as it is well known, that the Spaniards, if left to themselves, would follow what is really their own interest, and be the friends, not the foes, of this country.

Ireland.

CORK, July 10.

A correspondent is of opinion that an immense addition might be made to the revenue, if the duty on swearing was properly collected. From the general tenor of conversation, some millions of oaths are sworn in a day in Cork, which, at the vulgar price of one shilling each, would produce a sum exceeding all comprehension. The excise laws might here be extended, as well as to other articles of great consumption. Swearing is a voluntary act, and may be reckoned an article of luxury, as it administers to no one useful purpose. It is to be regretted, that swearing, thro'out the universe, is not as uncommon as it now is for Sailors to *pray* and visit the *church*.

United States.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Sept. 23.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated August 8.

"I lately gave you some information of a rupture that was likely to happen between the Frankland people and the upper Cherokees. Yesterday I heard that Col. Outlean, with between 3 and 400 men (who flew to arms and in an enthusiastic manner in three days) marched near the banks of the Tenassee, where they were met by a number of the chiefs, who implored peace in a very submissive tone, and promised to give up the murderers in 6 weeks, who had fled to the Chickamoggs, offering at the same time such a number of hostages for the performance of their engagements as might be required. Their terms were agreed to, and the men returned well satisfied."

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.

A letter from an officer commanding at Fort M'Intosh to a gentleman in this city, dated Fort Pitt, Sept. 13, 1786, says, "Three men from Sandusky, say, the Indians are in general disposed for war, and that there are 700 warriors collected at the Shawana towns, and more are expected. That they were informed by two whitemen, who had been there, that they had brought in 13 scalps and four prisoners, two men and a Mrs. More and daughter; the two latter they burned before the men, and told them that was to be their lot in a few days. The above persons say that the Indians are determined to strike at Capt. Hutchins, surveyor, and those with him, also at a settlement called Wheeling, about 170 miles from this: but Gen. Clark, we hope, is ere this gone into their country with 1500 men, which will cut them out some other work than the butchering our defenceless inhabitants.

"I had almost forgot to tell you that the Indians say they will not disturb the whites, if they will confine themselves within the bounds of Pennsylvania, and on this side the Ohio, and that they do not mean to trouble Col. Porter in cutting the line."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the falls of the Ohio, to his friend in this city, dated August 26.

"An expedition was to have taken place against the Indians with 500 volunteers last month, but an order came out contradicting it. 1500 men are now raised, and will proceed against the Wabash Indians in a few days. General Clark takes the command."

The manufactory of nails alone, it is said, in Pennsylvania, will save to this country near one hundred thousand pounds sterling, annually. What encouragement should this afford to our legislatures to proceed in patronising and rewarding the manufactures of our country.

It must give every good man pleasure to find, that, while our merchants decline, our farmers and manufacturers flourish more than before the war. There is nothing wanting in Pennsylvania to render her the first state in the union, and the happiest community in the world, but the revival of public and private credit, and stability and equity in our laws.

New-Jersey.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Aug. 16

A correspondent remarks, that in the rage for paper money, which has infected the people and councils of several states in the *union*, one very interesting mistake is *committed*, to wit, in making it local. It certainly ought to be general, not *limited*. How very ridiculous is it to hear *people* ask, Does *our* money pass in your state? How will *the money* of such a state pass in such a state?--- Will such a *paper* go in this city or in the *other* town? Such things place us in an inferior *light*, and expose us to the *scorn* of people of reflection. But *we* are like the children of the world; we must be taught by *experience*. This will in the end *inform* us, that a paper *medium* in this country *must* be general, and emitted by the United States at *large*.

State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, October 5.

On Saturday last died, Mr. Nathaniel Loyd, of this city carpenter. By the assistance of persons who were intimate with Mr. Loyd, we have collected some melancholy circumstances which occured previous to his death, viz. As Mr. Loyd was at work on the 18th day of August last, he perceived a bull dog running directly for a number of children with fury in his looks, foaming at the mouth; conceiving him to be mad, and desirous to save the innocents, he fatally intercepted between the dog and children, and encountered him, trusting too much to his own strength and agility. After the first blow, the dog griped his face, and then seized his throat with the utmost fury, tore up the skin four inches across, and could not be beat off by any one present: Mr. Loyd's presence of mind dictated him to force his hand into the dogs mouth, and to seize him by the tongue, which he did, and held him until one present beat out his brains with a broad ax. A surgeon was sent for, and the wound sewed up and healed in a little time. Admitting of a probability that the dog was not mad, Mr. Loyd pursued his business with usual chearfulness, until the Wednesday preceding his death, when he complained of the parts bitten prickling & feeling strangely; the next day he was deprived of his reason, and became outrageous; lay so (confined) untill Saturday, and then expired in the most excruciating agonies, leaving a wife and children, whose dependence was on his industry, to bemoan his unhappy fate.

It is highly to be regreted, that persons when thus bitten, do not apply for relief against the consequences of the hydrophobia which are fatal if neglected. That there are remedies in certain stages, is not doubted.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 4.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following affecting narrative, which he had from a credible eye-witness of the whole transaction:

Frederick Manhiem was an industrious German, who with his family consisting of himself, his wife, a daughter eighteen years of age, and Maria and Christaina his youngest children and twins, about six years old, resided near the river Mohawk, eight miles west of Johnstown.--- It was on the 19th day of October 1779, the father being at work at some distance from his cottage, the mother and elder sister on a visit at a neighbour's, when two hostile Canasadaga Indians rushed into the house and captured the twin sisters.

The party to which these savages belonged, consisted of fifty warriors, who after securing 2[illegible] of the inhabitants, and firing the houses, retired for four day with the greatest precipitancy, till they were quite safe from pursuit. The place where they halted, the evening of that day, was a thick pine swamp, which rendered the darkness of a gloomy night still more dreadful. They kindled a fire, which they had not dared before, and directed their prisoners, whom they kept together, to refresh themselves with such provisions as they had; and the Indians eat also by themselves. Instead of retiring to rest after supping, as usual, the appalled captives observed their enemies busied in operations which boded nothing good. Two saplings were pruned clear of branches up to the very top, and all the brush cleared away for several rods round them. While this was doing others were splitting pitch pine billets into small splinters about five inches in length, and as small as one's little finger, sharpening one end, and dipping the whole in melted turpentine.

The prisoners beheld these direful preparations in torpid silence; and although sure this would be a sacrifice, could not guess the victim.

At length, with countenances distorted, by instant fury, and with hedious yells, the two savages who had captured Maria and Christina, leaped into the midst of their circle, and dragged the illfated maidens, shrieking from the embraces of their companions among whom were their parents and sister. These warriors had disagreed about whose property the girls should be, as they jointly had seized them; and to terminate the dispute, agreeable to the abominable usage of the savages it was determined by the chiefs of the party, that the prisoners who gave rise to the contention should be destroyed; and that their captors should be the principal agents in the execreable business. These furies, assisted by their comrades, stripped the forlorn girls, already convulsed with apprehension, and tied each to a saplin, with their hands at high extended above their heads as possible; and then pierced them from their knees to their shoulders, with upwards of six hundred of the sharpened splinters above described, which, at every puncture, was attended with a scream of distress, that echoed and re-echoed thro' the wilderness. And then to compleat the infernal tragedy, the splinters, all standing erect on the bleeding victims were every one set on fire, and exhibited a scene of monstrous misery, beyond the power of speech to describe, or even the imagination to conceive. It

not, until near three hours had elapsed from the commencing of their torments, and that they had lost almost every resemblance of the human form, that these hapless virgins sunk down in the arms of their deliverer, Death. Oh! ye fond parents! faintly paint to your imagination, the distresses of those bereft of their sweet delight! their innocent babes! and by the hands of the savages, in whose breasts there dwells not the least appearance of lenity, in so horrid a manner as is impossible to describe!!

HUDSON, Oct. 12.

The latter part of last week the water in Hudson's river, in consequence of the rains and strong southerly wind, arose to such a height as to overflow the meadows, &c. and bring down logs, &c. in attempting to stop which several persons were drowned. Among whom was one Smith of Lunenburg.

On Sunday, the body of a man was taken up floating on the river between Hudson and Lunenburgh; supposed, on being examined by six men duly qualified, to have been drowned, as no marks of violence was discovered; he was about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well built, wore his own hair, which was dark coloured; had on a great coat lined with blue shalloon, with pockets of the same, a short corduroy waistcoat, buckskin breeches, square knee buckles, plated on steel; a coarse white shirt, checked silk handkerchief, and yarn stockings; nothing in his pockets except a small piece of tobacco;-the body was decently interred on Monday afternoon, on the land of Mr. Micah Mudge, at Lunenburgh; where his clothes are to be seen.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.

Some day last week, it is said, two young gentlemen of this city, on the road near Saratoga, attacked and killed a very large bear. When they first saw him they determined on taking another road, and so have kept out of his way; but these were only first thoughts, for in a moment they called to their recollection the year 77, when their fathers and brothers, near this place, exhibited specimens of the most undaunted courage and resolution in their country's cause; fired with the recollection, they rushed on him, although they had no fire-arms, and killed him in less than 10 minutes. On his being examined by the people of that part of the country, they have given it as their opinion, that he is one of that large kind, known in this country about a century ago, but which were supposed to have been long since extinct. He weighed 600 wt.

By the Eastern Post.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, September 28.

On the Hampshire court being adjourned *without day*, one of the most sensible of the rioters observed, that it was not satisfactory to him, as they might sit in the NIGHT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Exeter, to his friend in this town, dated Sept. 24.

"The riotous spirit has met a severe check, which will give a deep wound to the knavish system, the hands of lawful government will be strengthened, it will give a spur to the militia, and each side will now know their own strength and weakness. Our General, Sullivan, behaved with great prudence, firmness and dispatch, and success crowned his exertions. General Cecly distinguished himself by rushing sword in hand among the rioters, and pulling them out as a butcher would seize sheep in a flock. Several other continental officer and soldiers did eminent service. The rabble were struck with a panic at the *sight* of the light-horse, and the very *name* of artillery. They fled over fences into the woods, and scattered in all directions."

Another from the same gentleman, dated the 27th, says

"My last from Exeter, gave you an account of the public proceedings as far as Monday morning. In the afternoon of that day, the prisoners, 8 in number, appeared before the supreme courtt, were arraigned on the information of the attorney-general, and witnesses examined, who deposed to the identity of the men, and that they were of the number of the rioters. The court were disposed to lenity, and ordered them to recognize in bonds of one hundred pounds each, with sureties of 50 pounds each, to appear at the next supreme court at Portsmouth, in April, and in the mean time to be of good behaviour. Several attempts have been made to collect a rabble again, but all have proved ineffectual; and it is the general opinion, that the force which appeared at Exeter, and the prudent and firm conduct observed on the occasion, has, for the present, suppressed the spirit of insurrection. One of the worst of them pleaded guilty on his knees, with his right hand erected, as if on oath. This I was an eye witness to."

Conecticut.

NEW-LONDON, October 6.

It is remarkable, says a correspondent, that New-York, once a strenuous advocate for the impost (when she had none to give) and then execrated Rhode-Island for a non-compliance with federal measures, should now be influenced by the same narrow policy, by which that state once prevented our national credit from assuming stability. And till this is done; till Congress have money and authority, "we shall unanimously see irresolute *resolutions*, impotent *requisitions*, and unpaid *grants*." We shall see a continuation of restrictions and impositions on our commerce from every power with whom we may hold a correspondence. And even be tacitly obliged to put up with such insults, as, otherwise they would not have the temirity to commit.

HARTFORD, October 9.

A Convention of self appointed Representatives, met at Smithfield, in Rhode-Island, on the 13th ult. who after organizing themselves, to express their patriotism and regard for the interests of commerce, agreed to recommend it to the several towns, that their Deputies be instructed to form a state trade; that they provide vessels, and apply the unappropriated taxes therefor, which taxes are to be received in "money, produce, lumber, or labour." And further to revenge themselves on the mercantile interest, for rendering their paper money unstable, they recommend that the treasurer be directed to issue no more interest Certificates, receivable for impost, but that the importers pay the collectors in money; This Convention also requests the governor to call the assembly together, &c. and in consequence thereof, his Excellency accordingly convened that body at Newport on Monday last.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Oct. 23.

The assembly of Pennsylvania have resolved, That the committee of accounts be directed to examine and *burn* the sum of 20,000l of the bills of credit of that State last emitted.

The large and respectable town of Roxbury have sent a sensible and affectionate letter in answer to a late circular address of the town of Boston, expressive of unity in interest, sentiment, affection, and duty. "We deprecate, say they, the horrors so pathetically pointed out in your address, and which never fail to follow civil discord and internal convulsion. The history of nations that once were free; the melancholy fate of the ancient free republics, and the little that remains of liberty to any of the states of the world,---point us emphatically to the necessity of uniting as brethren, to check the infatuation that prevails, that we may if possible prevent our falling into the same state of vassalage and subjection---and that we may escape ills so fatal and alarming."

Speculative men, says a coerespondent, view with astonishment the present prospect of our national concerns. He observes, that there is scarcely any who do not join in reprobating the extravagance and dissipation of individuals, but it is to be lamented that there are none who do more than talk of these things: we want examples. Some of the tip top ought to give more frugal fashions to the lower order of people.

In MASSACHUSETTS Friday, Sept. 1st. Pleasant, serene morning, wind N. meridian S. W. Sun shines once more! but not on the *news-paper* advertisement *stamp act*, nor those spurious *men* called *insurgents*.

AN honest woman, on having her clothes stolen, and being asked by a friend, why she did not pursue some method to regain them and detect the chief? she answered, "I'd trust to Providence to bring my clothes back and the thief to justice." "Poh!" replied an honest old heart, "what! trust to Providence! So I suppose we must trust to Providence to bring to justice those complicated idealists of Deity, who palm their insinuating intrigues on the ignorant, faith-besmitten classes of people, who know no better than to believe they are *Righteous Men*; thou mightest as well trust to Newport as Providence."

Worcester Magazine.

Mr. Editor.

Advisory instructions, actually given by a father to his son, who is appointed a member of Convention for the county of Worcester.

SIR,

I Cannot claim your attention to my advice where it may militate with your instructions from your constituents; but where not I hope you will give it due consideration. I am not informed of a list of your grievances, but hear that the governor's salary, and other salarymen are a part. I have no objection to their being considered, but advise that other grievances be considered at the same time in contrast, and you will soon find these are a bubble: Those I mean are idleness, tavern haunting, devouring spiritous liquors, gaming, jockeying, juggling, &c. These as they stand in connection are not only a grievance, but as great a plague to the prosperity of a free republican government, as the locusts were in the land of Egypt to the green vegetables; these have throats like an open sepulcre, and one single throat will devour as much rum at one swallow as will cost as much money as they pay towards the governor's salary for one year; and at one sitting down they will each of them spend as much as they pay to the salarymen of government by the year. Some of these men that clamour for a paper currency and tender act, want the general court to make a law whereby they can cheat under cover, some refuse paying taxes, who are fit tools for crafty inveterate tories to work with for subverting the federal government, &c. these are grievances that want a radical redress; if your convention can remove this hydra of grievances from this commonwealth, they will introduce the greatest temporal blessings that have taken place since the close of the war, and all other grievances will cease of course, and nothing will remain for them to do but to recommend to the people, industry, frugality and œconomy, and to be sure to live within their own income.

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Fletcher, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, held by adjournment, at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on the 18th day of Sept. 1786, it was voted by said proprietors to raise a tax of one pound eight shillings and four pence, on each proprietor's right or share of land in said township, to defray the expence of laying out the first division lots, and for books, &c. The same being committed to me to collect, unless it is paid immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOSEPH HOUSE, Col.

Bennington, Oct. 23, 1786.

POETRY.

The following extract from M'Fingal, contains so lively and exact a representation of the force of our federal government, that we cannot think the insertion of it will be disagreeable to our readers. The truth of some of the predictions of this second sighted hero, they already too severely feel; Heaven forbid that the issue he foresees should be equally verified.

"NOR can you boast this present hour,
The shadow of the form of pow'r;
For what's your Congress or its end?
A power t' advise and recommend;
To call for troops adjust your quotas,
And yet no soul is bound to notice;
To pawn your faith to the utmost limit,
But cannot bind you to redeem it.
And when in want, no more in them lies,
Than begging of your state assemblies;
Can utter oracles of dread,
Like friar Bacon's brazen head.
But should a faction o'er dispute 'em,
Has ne'er an arm to execute 'em,
As tho' you chose supreme dictators,
And put them under conservators;
You've but pursu'd the self same way,
With Shakespear's Trinclo in the play,
"You shall be viceroys here, 'tis true,
"But we'll be viceroy's over you,"
What wild confusion hence must ensue,
Tho' common danger yet cements you;
So some wreck'd vessel, all in shatters,
Is held up by surrounding waters.
But standed when the pressure ceases,
Falls by its rottenness to pieces,
And fall it must—if wars were ended,
You'll ne'er have sense enough to mend it;
But creeping on with low intrigues,
Like vermin of an hundred legs,
Will find as short a life assign'd
As all things else of reptile kind."

ANECDOTE.

Of the famous Sergeant Glyn, who is remarkable for being absent.

WHEN Mr. Glyn lived in the Temple he had some suspicions of the honesty of his laundress, having missed some of his linen, which he could not account for. After examining her and not being satisfied, he had her before the bench, and there the sergeant made it plainly appear that he had left three shirts. The bench went into a very strict examination of the circumstances, but did not discover a sufficient plea to commit the woman. At length the sergeant was asked, if he had shifted himself that day? he replied, 'Yes, and the day before, and the day preceding that.' 'Well, Sir, and when you shifted yourself, do you recollect where you put your dirty linen?" The sergeant paused and could not recollect. "Pray Sir," says one of the bench "will you be so obliging as to see what linen you have on?" He did; and to his unspeakable surprize, found that he had four shirts on his back; at which the whole audience burst into a loud laughter, and caused the sergeant to *blush*.

ANECDOTE.

Of Mr. O'Brien, an Officer of a British ship of war.

WHEN Lieutenant Obrien, (who was afterwards called Skyrocket Jack) was blown up at Spithead, in the Edgar, he was saved on the carriage of a gun, and when brought to the Admiral all black and wet, he said with pleasantry, "I hope, Sir, you will excuse my dirty appearance, for I came out of the ship in so great a hurry, that I had not time to shift myself."

ANOTHER.

Of a DWARF.

A MAN (who married a most gigantic woman for his wife) was so very small that he was obliged to get on an uncommon high table, whenever he wanted to kiss her. He was of a peevish disposition, and his *lady*, to appease his temper, would generally let a curtesey and box his ears; notwithstanding this he *loved* and *worshipped* her. When he began to fret, she would look down, as if from a two pair of stairs window, and ask "*Who's grumbling there below.*"

Reflections on the Attendance of the Sabbath.

IT is a matter of common observation, that the most trifling consideration is sufficient to induce us to neglect the divine worship of the Deity. If the least article of our apparel, is out of order, if there is an appearance of a shower, if the hair is not dress, or if we apprehend or feel any slight indisposition whatever, it operates immediately against our attendance at meeting. From these we may observe the slight estimation in which religion is now considered. With religion and morality, the prosperity and happiness of a country are so interwoven, as to rise or fall, languish or revive with them. What then must be our reflection, when the great decrease at this day of these substantial pillars is considered. From whence (we may ask) springs the neglect? Are we less beholden to heaven for favors than our ancestors, who considered the duties of religion absolutely necessary? or are we more virtuous and just, and consequently have less occasion for its sacred rites? Or are we callous to every principle of gratitude or feeling, and so far plunged in vice, as to conceive that we owe nothing to our maker, and go on in a career that seems to care nothing about eternity. From whatever of these causes the neglect may arise, the guilt is equally the same; nor have we a very long time to think of a remedy, our life is but a span, and too short, however early we begin, for the great work of thorough reformation. Young as well as old ought to enter on the work immediately, as the time will certainly come when repentance will be too late, when the doors that lead to the temple of grace shall be shut to them, never more to open.

TOWNER & SHELDON,

HAVING purchased Dr. AARON HASTINGS's store of Medicines, wish to inform the Physicians and Surgeons in Bennington and its vicinity, that they have for sale at their Store in Bennington,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Which they will dispose of on advantageous terms.

N. B. Some few articles being wanting to make a full assortment, will be received from New-York in a short time.

Williamstown, October 2, 1786. 74—6

The Proprietors of the Isle Mott, are hereby informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at the house of Colonel Ebenezer Allen in the Two-Heroes, on the first Monday of September instant, a tax of one pound, two shillings and three pence, was granted on each proprietor's right in said Isle of Mott, to defrey the charges of letting out said island. This is therefore to notify to said proprietors, that they pay said tax immediately to the subscriber, living in Tinmouth, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

SAMUEL ALLEN, Collector.

Bennington, September 19, 1786.

The Proprietors of Shaftsbury, in the county of Bennington State of Vermont, are informed, that at a meeting of said proprietors, held at the house of Mr. Jacob Galusha, in said Shaftsbury, on the 4th day of Sept. last, a tax of eight shillings on each right of land in said township, was granted for the purpose of discharging the debts of said propriety in arrear; the same being committed to me to collect, unless it is paid immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

Bass Willoughby, Collector.

Shaftsbury, Sept. 19, 1786. 73—5

WHEREAS the Legislature of this State did at their sessions in June 1785, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Shrewsbury, for the purpose of clearing roads, and building bridges in said town. These are therefore to warn all the land-holders in said town, to pay said tax to me the subscriber living in said Shrewsbury, on or before the second Tuesday of January next, or their lands will be exposed to sale on said day, at the subscribers dwelling-house in said Shrewsbury, so much as will pay said tax with costs.

ICHABOD ROBINSON, Collector.

Shrewsbury, June 26, 1786.

WE the subscribers, being appointed by the hon. court of probate for the district of Bennington, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors of Benjamin Fay, Esq; late of Bennington, deceased, represented insolvant, hereby give notice, that we shall act on the business of our appointment, on the first Monday in December next, at the house of Jonathan Robinson, inholder in Bennington, from 1 o'clock, P. M. until 8 o'clock same day, And also on the third Monday in said month at the same place, from 1 o'clock P. M. until 8 o'clock same day. No accounts will be allowed, unless properly attested.

Joseph Safford,
Joseph Fay,
Jonathan Robinson, } Commissioners.

Bennington, Oct. 7th, 1786.

To be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Abraham Underhill, in Dorset, county of Bennington, State of Vermont, so much of each proprietor's right, in the Westford and Underhill, in the county of Addison, and state aforesaid, on the 20th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay the sum of thirteen shillings on each right in Westford, and one pound five shillings, on each right in Underhill, with costs, unless prevented by previous payment, this tax was granted by the proprietors to pay the cost of laying out the first divisions in each township.

The names of the delinquents are as follows viz.

WESTFORD.

Honorable Richard Wibird,
John Dewaing,
Daniel Warner. } Esq'rs.
Major Joseph Smith,
Howard Henderson.

UNDERHILL.

Honorble, John Temple,
Theodore Atkinson, } Esq'rs.
Mk. H. Wentworth,
Doctor John Hall,
Major Samuel Hall.

AUGUSTIN UNDERHILL, Col.

Dorset, September 4, 1786. 73—6

WE the subscribers being appointed by the hon. court of Probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Alexander Karr, late of Rutland deceased, represented insolvant; Hereby give notice that we shall act on the business of our appointment, on the last Wednesday of November next, at the house of Timothy Follet, in Bennington, from the hour of 1 o'Clock P. M. till 9 in the evening of said day.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

Jonathan Robinson,
Timothy Follet, } Commissioners.

Bennington, Sept. 30, 1786. 74—6

WHEREAS Mr. BARNARD FARRAND, late Post Rider from Bennington to Rutland, &c. has discontinued said business, and his bondsmen are anxious to take up their bond, this is therefore to request such persons as have suffered damage, through his unfaithfulness, since June last, if any there be, to send an account thereof to the subscriber, within six weeks from the date hereof, or the bonds will be given up. A. HASWELL,

Post-Master, Bennington,

October 2, 1786.

Whereas the legislature of the State of Vermont, at their Sessions in Windsor, holden in October 1785, did pass an act empowering the Selectmen of the town of Stamford, to levy a tax of one penny per acre, on all the land in said Stamford, public rights excepted, for the purpose of defraying the cost of making roads and bridges in said town, agreeable to said act, and the subscriber being directed to collect the same: This is to notify to the proprietors and land holders, delinquent in payment of said tax, that so much of their respective rights will be sold at Public Vendue, as will pay said tax, with intervening charges, at the house of Mr. Benjamin Raze, in said Stamford, on the 25th December next, at one o'clock P. M. unless said tax be sooner paid. The delinquents names are as follows, viz.

Noah Brigman, Jonathan Phelps, Thomas Webster, Cola Strong.

BENJAMIN RAZE, Constable.

Stamford, October 2, 1786. 75—7

AT a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Milton, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, legally warned and holden at the dwelling house of Nathaniel Malery, in Milton, in the county of Rutland and state aforesaid, on the 2d day of August last; Voted a tax of one pound ten shillings, hard money, on each original right of the proprietors of said township, to defray the expences of laying out the first division lots in said township. This is therefore to inform the proprietors that unless they pay said tax, to me the subscriber immediately, their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

NATHANIEL SMITH, Col.

Middlebury, October 9th, 1786. 76

CASH given for

Good Flax Seed

By NATHANIEL BRUSH,

Bennington, Sept. 4

[MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1786.] THE [VOL. IV. NUMB. 178.]

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

The following is a copy of a Circular Letter from the inhabitants of Boston to the several towns in that Commonwealth:

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

THE inhabitants of the town of Boston can never remain the unconcerned spectators of the distress and calamity of their fellow citizens in any part of the commonwealth.

Your generous friendship to us, evinced, as well by your liberal donations, as otherwise, when we were particularly suffering in the great cause of our country, can never fail to warm our hearts with the highest sentiments of friendship for your; and we are persuaded that the exertions we were then called to make, for our common safety, have yet a place in your kind remembrance.

Thus united, we conceive, in sentiment and affection, as well as in interest, with that cordiality which must and ever will subsist among a virtuous and enlightened people in a free country, we take the liberty to address you on those commotions which have so widely spread within the commonwealth. You will suffer us on this occasion to reason with a freedom which is the part of sincere friendship; for we do assure you, that our country can never feel a political or civil evil which we will not chearfully bear a part of, until our joint exertions can obtain a constitutional redress.

We do not conceive it to be our duty to decide whether the grievances, mentioned by the conventions in some of the counties in the state, really exist or not; but we beg leave to submit to your dispassionate and candid decision, whether, if they have a real existence, the tumultuous methods adopted by some assemblies of men within the government, are the proper measures to obtain redress.

When we dissolved our connection with the empire of Britain, we then (politically speaking) had it in our election to remain in a state of nature, or to ordain ourselves such form of government as we chose. We were then in a state recognized by the first article of the declaration of rights, "free and equal," and nothing but our own voluntary consent, given in a solemn compact, could reduce us to a form of civil government. It required no great share of wisdom, however, to discern, that unless we threw ourselves into that state, we could neither defend ourselves against a foreign invasion, or be preserved from the depredations of wicked and abandoned men amongst ourselves, therefore, "the people inhabiting the territory" called "the Province of Massachusetts Bay," by a voluntary association, formed a social compact; and, in a solemn appeal to the great Legislator of the universe, "the whole people covenanted with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, to be governed by certain known and established laws, for the common good and security of all." By the same solemn compact, the powers of legislation, and the authority for the due execution of the laws, were provided and established; and we then did, and as yet do conceive, that all was done with such caution and restrictions, that no man or body of men, who shall oppress or invade the rights of the smallest individual, can pass with impunity. In the same compact, the people solemnly agreed to support the constitution for the space of fifteen years, and made ample provision for the revision of it at the end of that period, if it then should be thought necessary. There is no officer, either high or low, within the commonwealth, who does not derive his whole authority from the people, and who is not amenable to a proper and adequate tribunal for his conduct.

There are indeed evils which are common to the whole human race, founded in the depravity and imperfections of mankind; and there are others, the unhappy lot of some countries, arising from their situation, or the deep-rooted habits of the people possessing them; both which are alike incapable of being cured by any acts of government, or exertions of human power, but must be left to the accidents and changes of time for a remedy. Should corrupt & designing men inflame the spirits of the people to demand of their rulers, the removal of such evils, their own reflections would sooner or later point them to their mistake.

If grievances have arisen in the government, surely the voice of the people may be taken without flying to arms; and no one can wish to dissolve our happy constitution, unless another is substituted in its place; for a state of anarchy is to be dreaded above all other calamities, because there is no evil which it does not involve. But to us as we shall take leave by and by to submit to your consideration, consequences would flow from such a state which would cause each true American, within the commonwealth, even to regret that he had ever tasted the sweets of civil freedom.

If the citizens of the state labour under grievances which can be redressed by the acts of the legislature, we conceive that their privileges in this case can never be enlarged, for the general court are chosen annually by the people; and though in one year our complaints are not attended to, yet we can in the next election place men in power who will answer expectations; and we are constrained to say, that we are ignorant of the time when the representatives of the people in this state have not duly attended to the instructions of their constituents. Some towns have indeed given instructions contrary to the sentiments of the majority of the state, and they therefore have not succeeded; but is not this always the case, when in society the compact is for the minority, to submit to the majority? Let the majority be ever so much in the wrong, is there any remedy, within the reach of nature, compatible with the ideas of society and government? To say the majority shall not govern, is saying, either that we will reduce ourselves to a state of nature, or reject the ideas of civil liberty, establish despotism, and be subject to the sovereign pleasure of one man.

We then beg you to consider, whether instructing our representatives, who serve us in the legislature, is not our great remedy against any ills we suffer, and which are within the compass of human power to redress.

As we have taken leave to hint to you the mode in which, under the government established by our commonwealth, we conceive all grievances ought to be remedied; we will now beg your patience, and earnestly solicit your candour, while we mention some of the consequences which we think must flow from a continuance of the present commotions. As an introduction to this part of our address, we will take a retrospective view of our late situation, and compare our present with that in which we should have been, had not the noble exertions of America, in defence of the dearest rights of mankind, prevented it.

Taxed by Great-Britain unconstitutionally and illegally, the quantity demanded was not the object of the important stand then made, but the obvious intention of reducing to absolute slavery, to a prince on an island at three thousand miles distant, the people of a whole continent, demanded an opposition worthy the blood and treasure expended in it. Our public assemblies in towns and elsewhere, were prohibited; and every precaution taken to deprive us of social pity and joint complaint, a standing army, cruelly hostile, as well from the deep-rooted prejudices as the sanguinary nature of their errand, supported at our expence, was employed to prostrate us before each haughty minion who chose to insult and plunder us. Where then was the dignity of man? and where, had they succeeded, could the heaven-born idea of civil freedom been entertained? even a sigh for the sweets of liberty would have been treason! How reverse of this is our now happy situation? subjected to no laws, but such as are made by a legislature of our own election, agreeably to the form of government established by our own consent, taxed by our representatives only, and controuled by no authority but what is derived from ourselves.

While we contended for a jewel of this immense value, still invaded on every side by the scourging arm of despotism, how solemnly did we appeal to that Being who sees the inmost recesses of our hearts? and how sacredly did we pledge our lives and fortunes to each other, and to our Congress, in the glorious contest? And shall we now accomplish the wishes and fulfil the predictions of our enemies, in meanly receding from all our engagements.

Is it possible that any considerate man should suppose that we, as a people, ought to, or can be exempted from the calamities incident to human life? Were we not at all times aware that there is no medium between a state of government and a state of nature? and that the latter is at all times a state of warfare, where no man has a property in even the produce of his own labour, but only a precarious possession, maintained by force? Or did any among us vainly believe that we could enjoy the blessings of government without an expence attending it? As well might they expect the earth would yield her fruits without tillage, and that man could subsist without labour and pain. The unalterable laws of nature have fixed it, that the path to political, public or private happiness is directed alone through industry and frugality; and we surely ought to submit to the common lot of humanity, without repining, because it is one of the first dictates of religion.

We are very sensible that the habits of luxury contracted in the late war, from the vast quantity of goods imported, and the too great profusion of money, together with receiving and giving unlimited credit, have involved many families in distress, and have much diminished our abilities for paying those just debts, contracted

ed in the day of our trouble, as the price of our freedom; but shall we because many of us are now distressed, entail ruin upon our posterity! let us lay aside the destructive fashions and expensive superfluities of the day; be sober, temperate and industrious; and by the blessings of propitious heaven, we shall soon retrieve our circumstances, and establish our public credit.

When we consider the nature of the present commotions, it presents to us the very important question, whether we shall exist as a nation upon the earth? for we are by no means ignorant that Congress by our consent, and to our inexpressible joy and satisfaction, procured from our allies a loan of specie, the interest whereof we are obliged annually to discharge. The shutting up of the courts of justice, preventing the due execution of the laws, and arresting the collection of public taxes, annihilates our government, and loudly proclaims to our foreign creditors, their total insecurity. Should their lenity and patience, supported by a hope of our reclaiming ourselves, and correcting our error, keep their sword in the sheath, yet we may have an enemy who will embrace the unlucky moment, should there ever be one when he finds us without resources, without credit, and without an ally, and deeply revenge himself for the disgrace his arms have sustained. Were there any among us so depraved as to wish to return to the dominion of Great Britain, they may easily perceive that the nations of Europe would never permit such an union of power, but divide us amongst them. Our feelings would indeed, upon such an occasion, point us to a remedy perhaps less disgraceful, the establishment of a domestic instead of a foreign despotism; supported by a standing army, maintained by our own toil, to awe us into submission that every idea of freedom shall be finally and totally eradicated.

When we have seen the patriot close his eyes in death, with gratitude and rapture committing his posterity to the arms of liberty, shall we see others agonizing in their last moments at yielding their children to the chains of vassalage? Forbid it, that spirit of freedom, which has so long animated and enlightened America! Forbid it, heaven!

Finding that his excellency the Governor, pursuant to the duties of his office, by advice of council, has called upon all the good people of the state to lend their aid in preventing the impending ruin, we can do no less than recognize anew our solemn engagements to support the government we have so lately and deliberately established; and we feel ourselves assured, that our numerous, well affected fellow citizens, in every town, will shew their readiness to join in an effort so clearly pointed out, as the first duty in society.

We are convinced that the present disturbances arise from British emissaries, residing among us, whose very wish is for our overthrow and ruin; or from the machinations of wicked and unprincipled men, who seek their own emoluments, to the destruction of their country; or from a combination of both. But though many of our fellow citizens are deceived by them, and betrayed into a dangerous mistake, yet we trust that they will, on reflection, spurn from their councils such base and infamous men; and that a careful discrimination will be made between those who are, and those who are not, for the supports of government, no less necessary to the happiness than to the security of the lives, liberty and properties of the people.

Fellow-Citizens, we now intreat you, by the mutual ties of friendship and affection, by the sacred compact woich holds us in one society, by the blood of our brethren shed to obtain our freedom, by the tender regard we feel for our rising offspring, claiming freedom from our hands, as their inheritance by the grant of heaven, to use our endeavours that redress of grievances be sought for in a constitutional and orderly way only; and that we pledge ourselves to join our exertions with yours, in the same way, to obtain redress for any such as do really exist.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

General Orders.

Given at Durham, the 27th day of September, 1786, and in the 11th year of American Independence.

COL. Benjamin Stone of the 20th regiment, Major James Cochran of the 11th reg't. lieut. Asa Robinson of the same, and lieut. Thomas M'Clary, both of the eighth, and Capt. Ela Dow, lieut. Clough, and ensign Thomas Cotton, of the seventh regiment, will consider themselves in arrest, for stirring up and exciting the citizens of this state to levy war against the same, and to overturn the constitution and government thereof, and for aiding insurgents in a most daring and audacious manner, to insult the legislative authority of the state, and with an armed force to surround the house where two branches of the legislature where assembled, and to imprison them, and menace them with death if they refused to comply with such terms as the insurgents tho't proper to offer.

The above named officers are to desist from any further command in their respective corps, until discharged by a court-martial.

A general court martial, whereof Major General Cilley is President, will sit at Exeter, on Tuesday the 21st day of Nov. next, for the trial of those officers, and such others as may be under arrest at that time.

The following officers are appointed members, & are requested to attend the trial at ten o'clock in the forenoon:

Colonels Amos Cogswell, Moses Leavet, James Hill, John Calf, and Michael M'Cleary. Lieut. Colonels, E. Giddinge, Jonathan Cram, W. Brewster, and Joseph March, Major Jonathan Cass. Captains George Hart and Tho's. Shannon.

Col. Jonathan Rawson is appointed judge advocate, and is requested to attend the court-martial.

J. SULLIVAN, Capt. Gen.

To the FREEMEN of the State of NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

WHEREAS a number of the good people of this government have formed conventions in the different parts of the state, for the purpose of consulting each other on the best measures for relieving our countrymen from their present distresses, and with a view of petitioning the general court to adopt such plans as might promise the most speedy and effectual relief; but certain crafty and designing persons wishing to make those conventions (however innocent in their first formation) a cover for the most injurious and unjustifiable conduct, and, under cover of conventional authority, to subvert the constitutional power of the state, have even with arms demanded from the legislature an immediate compliance with measures proposed by one of those conventions, and threatened an immediate dispersion and dissolution of the general court, in case of neglect or refusal.

Therefore the good citizens of New Hampshire, of every rank and denomination, are earnestly exhorted not to join in or give countenance to such conventions in future, as those assemblies have by experience, been found in this and in one of the neighbouring states, to have a tendency to overturn and destroy all constitutional authority and government. The voice of every town in the state may be given in town-meetings, agreeably to the thirty second article of the bill of rights, upon any point that respects the interest of the public, or the rights of individuals; and the sentiments of the people at large may be collected with more certainty in that way than in Conventions, where at best only the sense of a few individuals can be obtained.

I am well convinced that many worthy citizens joined in those assemblies without the most distant thought that government would be endangered thereby: but since events have proved the danger of setting up even the resemblance of a government or authority, within a constitutional government, to which the former is unknown---I most ardently intreat my fellow citizens to have their "consultations upon the common good" in regular, orderly and constitutional town-meetings, that they will freely instruct their representatives upon themost interesting points which may come under consideration of the legislature, that so the desire of all may be known, and the wisdom of the whole united in selecting and pursuing those measures which may tend to promote the public good, secure our constitutional rights, & lead us in the true path to political happiness.

Given at the council chamber, Durham, the 30th day of September, 1786.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

By the Southern Post.

United States.

Virginia.

PITTSBURG, August 26.

On Saturday last arrived here from New-York, Scotosh, the King of the Wiandots, by whom we have received the following message from Congress to the Wyandot, Delaware, and Shawanese nations of Indians;

By the United States in Congress assembled, New-York, July 1786.

Ordered, That the following message be sent by Scotosh to the Wiandot, Delaware, and Shawanese nations of Indians:

Brothers,

The Wiandots, Delawares, and Shawanese,

THE United-States are happy that our good brother the half king of the Wiandots hath thought proper to send to Congress Scotosh to Congress, with a message full of friendship and love, and withal to inform Congress that although matters are at present and quiet among the Wiandots, Delawares, and Shawanese, yet there are bad men among the Wabash, Twightee, and Miami nations, who may attempt to interrupt the surveyors of the United-States.

Brothers,

We thank you for your good advice and kind intention of living in peace with the United States.

Brothers,

We should be sorry if any of the Wabash, Twightee, or Miami nations should so far lose sight of their own true interests as to strike the surveyors of the United States; but if they do, the warriors of the United States are strong and will soon strike them in their towns, and make them repent of their folly; but Congress are willing to take the Wabash, Twightee and Miami nations by the hand as brothers, whenever they come to Fort-Pitt.

Brothers,

Congress will take care to keep the path plain and open, that our brothers of every nation of Indians may come to the great Council of the United States, in order to make the chain of friendship strong and bright.

By Order of Congress,
H. KNOX, *Secretary.*

Extract of a letter from Christopher Wynant, to Alexander [illegible] merchant, of this place, dated Post Vincent, the 20th of July 1786.

"We have collected, Sir, a great quantity of beaver and other furs, and was determined to be for Pittsburg in order to make you a return for the goods received of you, but we could

ed, with so valuable a cargo, the risque was too great.

"I propose to embark for Pittsburg in September, by which time I expect Mr. Huling will have returned from Cumberland River, and Mr. Davenport from the Jennelee. You may depend that I shall be as careful as possible, and use every precaution in my power with the Indians. I hope you received my letter by Colonel Parker; at the time he left us every thing was in confusion, but now we are more quiet, and things wear a different aspect; we have held two councils with them, and they pretend to be sorry for what they have done, but their professions, we are convinced, proceeded from fear, they found from fatal experience, that we are their masters. The 16th of April we gave them a proof of it, though not without great reluctance. I refer you to my letter of the 20th of May, by colonel Parker, for an account of the battle."

This letter of the 20th of May, alluded to, Mr. Fowler received, of which the following is an extract.

"On Saturday the 15th of April last, a trading boat was proceeding up the Wabash for this place, which was attacked by the savages, within five leagues of this place, when they fired from a thicket, and killed one man and wounded two; the boat was steered to a place of security, and a runner dispatched to us Americans, for assistance to bring them up. By the time we got to the boat, we were attacked by a numerous body of Kickapeans and Piankeshaws, we fought them but were defeated, with the loss of two men killed and three wounded. We felt for our countrymen, and were determined not to leave them a prey to savage barbarity, and proposed to give them battle again, and to rescue our countrymen or fall in the attempt. We did so, a reinforcement of twenty three brave fellows joining us at this time we rushed on them with such impetuosity, as drove them from their cover, and totally routed them, leaving ten killed and twice the number wounded.

"The king of the Kickapeans received a ball in his backside, and the queen of the Piankeshaws miscarried of a Prince, the first-born of the family, and on whom the nation had placed great hopes. This account we had from the French traders, who declare that since they knew the Wabash, they never knew such lamentations among savages. Three hundred Indians were opposed to seventy five Americans, and beat with considerable loss, many of the principal warriors were mortally wounded and carried off. In this action we had one man killed and three wounded.

"We have had council on council with them since this affair, they appear to be as abject as brutal; finding they could not rob us, they have turned beggars; we are actually plagued with their solicitations and fair promises. While they behave peaceable we are determined to treat them well, but they are a compound of deceit, and it would be folly in the extreme to trust them."

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.

None but those whose feelings are seared by interest, can read the following extract of a letter from Charleston, S. C. without shuddering at the relation, and confessing that slavery cannot be reconciled to the example and doctrines of him we call God and our Redeemer. The letter is dated August 8, 1786, and says,

"Since I have lived here, I have been often a spectator of a sight pitiable indeed, I mean the arrival of a cargo of Negroes.---Sorrow, melancholy, and despair were upon their countenances.---At the sale of them, I have beheld the father, mother and children locked in each other's arms, begging never to be separated, the husband suing for his wife, the wife praying for her children, and entreating, in a manner enough to melt the most obdurate heart, not to be torn from her husband, the virgin attempting to hide her nakedness, when brought upon the stage to be sold, where they are exposed with no more regard to decency and humanity than if they were so many beasts. When sold and brought forward to be delivered up to this inhuman purchase, a more heart piercing scene than the former takes place. The last embrace of the husband and wife, taking their beloved offspring in their arms, and, with the most parental fondness, bathing their cheeks with a final parting endearment; but they are not permitted to continue this long; they are torn away by their unfeeling masters, entirely destitute of a hope of ever seeing each other again. Unhappy mortals! to experience such treatment from men who take upon themselves the sacred name of CHRISTIANS. Often have the tears of sorrow and pity stole down my cheeks, when I have beheld them thus inhumanly treated."

State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, October 13.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated the 6th inst.

"The storm, or rather tornado, has done great damage in this town, many houses are entirely swept away and some lives lost, all the bridges and mills are gone, and the gable end of one of the best churches undermined & tumbled down, the destruction of property must be great, and the houses and stores in some parts of the town were so filled with water that the inhabitants with difficulty made their escape during the night, and the cries of those distressed persons were terrible; the freshet made its way with such rapidity through some of the streets, that it destroyed and tore up the pavements in such a manner as rendered it necessary to have the whole replaced."

The following is a "*Precept*" issued by David Hoare, one of the insurgents in Massachusetts.

Precept for calling a General Judiciary Assembly.

LET such persons as are conscious that they have capacity and learning sufficient to inspect the qualities of sovereign dominion, due allegiance and righteous subordination in the lucian Specie, convene at the house of *David Hoare*, in Concord, on the 15th of May next, to express their mind relating to the Gospel Church character, the right of supreme legislature, and the sacred institution of property, and also bear witness to such law and testimony as may then appear adapted to ensure the liberty, privilege and well being of themselves and others.---

Done at Concord in Original Council."

(Signed)
David Hoare, President.

September 12th,
Year of our Independence Eleven.

By the Eastern Post.

Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, October 17.

Last Saturday evening four men, and a girl confined for theft, made their escape from the gaol in this town.

On Monday morning last, this town was visited by several men from Uxbridge, who, it is said, came with a view to level the gaol and release the prisoners; their number we were told was about thirty, but they had not all arrived before they were overtaken by about fifty gentlemen from the same town, who having understood this rash design, had previously applied for assistance in several parts of the county. It is supposed their measure did not nor could meet with approbation. On finding such a respectable number of their townsmen ready to oppose them, and none to assist them, they immediately set off on their return to their homes, & were soon after followed by their opponents.

Friday last arrived at Boston, the brig Mary, Capt. Barnard, from London, after a passage of 60 days. A London paper gives the following account of the specie which this vessel carried from Boston, viz. 46,125 dollars, 1229 joes, 802 crowns, 2087 guineas, 110 half guineas, 85 pistoles, 264 do. in silver, one moidore, 556 ounces of gold, the whole amounting to 200,000l. sterling. *Behold! ye who believe not that the passion for external gaudiness will prove our ruin---and wonder not, saying, Where can our cash be gone?---When in one ship £200,000 sterling was remitted for British gewgaws!*

The BRETHREN of the
North-Star Lodge,
Are requested to meet at the Lodge Room,
At Brother KEYS's,
On Thursday the 2d, of November next at ELEVEN o'clock, forenoon.
WILLIAM GOULD, Sec.
October 30, 1786.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Oct. 19.

By two news-papers received from Providence last week, it appears, That there is deposited in the hands of certain justices, and advertised for the reception of the creditors, in different sums, for the discharge of old notes of hand, mortgages, &c. &c. so much money, as, at the rate their paper medium passes, will *defraud* the creditors of £ 3000 in Cash.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rhode Island, to his friend in this Town, dated Oct. 1st

"I observe by your last, a revolution in your officers of government is like to take place,---and that great exertions have been made to procure that effect. Whoever may come into office I hope will be fully competent to the task, and have wisdom to govern in these licentious times.

"Our present men in office, seem deficient in capacity, and bent on sinister views, rather than the public good. The assembly are again called, mostly in consequence of an illegal association formed in a very private manner, at Smithfield, the proceedings of which were sent to the governor, who, (however extraordinary) conceived them legal. The principles of this convention, is to support paper money, in defiance of honor and honesty.

"The general assembly have summoned the judges of the superior court to answer for their late conduct in rendering null and void their laws. In a late action brought before them for the refusal of paper money, the law for enforcing the taking of it, was determined by the court to be unconstitutional, and the defendant got his case. It is supposed the judges will be removed in consequence of this determination.

"When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
"The post of honor is the private station."

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of New-Stamford in the County of Bennington, in the State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, this is therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of Nathaniel Wells, in said New-Stamford, on the 27th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles. First to choose a Moderator. 2d, A proprietors Clerk. 3d. To see if the proprietors will raise money to pay cost of a law suit now commenced by the proprietors of the first charter of said town, and all other business necessary to be done on said day.

ELIAKIM STODDARD, Just. Peace.
Arlington, October 21.

AT a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Milton, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, legally warned and holden at the dwelling house of Nathaniel Malory, in Milton, in the county of Rutland and state aforesaid, on the 2d day of August last; Voted a tax of one pound ten shillings, hard money, on each original right of the proprietors of said township, to defray the expences of laying out the first division lots in said township. This is therefore to inform the proprietors that unless they pay said tax, to me the subscriber immediately, their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

NATHANIEL SMITH, Col.
Middletown, October 9th, 1786.

POETRY.

The PARTING, or thoughts of HOME, An ODE.

WHAT grief afflicts a feeling heart,
When forc'd from dearest friends to part;
Affection prompts the sigh;
Each fond endearment bids us stay,
While duty chides each short delay,
And speaks the parting nigh.

A kiss, a look, a filial tear,
To fairest friends or parents dear,
A tribute we must pay;
And in return the fond embrace,
With sorrow pictur'd on each face,
In silence whispers STAY.

But duty drives,—Affection fails,
And fortune spreads her swelling sails,
To bear to distant shores;
Hope tempts us on with thoughts of gain,
Defiance bids to toil and pain,
To grasp at fortune's stores.

But vain! illusive all her charms,
She tempts us from our kindreds' arms,
To where each sun is strange;
Then often leaves us to our fate,
And bids us wish, alas! too late,
We ne'er had sought to range.

For let me do whate'er I will
The thoughts of home attend me still,
And bind me to that spot;
'Tis nature, who commands the breast,
That makes it ever seem the best,
Whate'er may be our lot.

A humble competence, I crave,
Alike from pride and want to save,
And this would make me blest;
I ne'er again would wish to roam,
But fix my residence at home,
In friendly peace and rest.

But cheer again, then hope forlorn,
I see I I see! the smiling morn
That makes my happy day;
Thy gifts, O fortune, I despise,
The man I love shall be my prize,
And may we never stray.

AMANDA.

"Much is said about vanity in women, and are you sure my young men that those who say it are always remarkable for modesty? When human beings confidently reproach the characters of others, with those very follies which are conspicuous in their own; and which they are hourly labouring, by their example, to propagate,—we then smile, pity, despise and condemn at once."

MANKIND are naturally querulous, and each one is desirous to transfer his own faults to another. This reflection was suggested by observing, that there has lately appeared, many publications, in a number of news-papers, replete with the most acrimonious, unmanly and unmerited railing against the failing of the fairest part of creation. Female extravagance is the darling theme of many a spendthrift, and the constant topic of those corrupt hearts and barren heads, which have no other method to kill the tedious hour, and hence expose their ignorance and illiberal rancour, in abusing those lovely objects, whose beauties, virtues and graces constitute the charm of life. In fact, Mr. Printer, this class of finical scribblers, with the most brazen effrontery, impute our present sufferings to the ladies. Sufferings in which perhaps, the idleness & vices of those clamourous censors have not a little contributed to involve us. One cannot forbear feeling a ludicrous contempt to observe whole pages crouded with elaborate declamations against testable furniture; and all the powers of language exhausted to prove the immense expence of a little gauze and a few yards of ribbon, while those beasted lords of the creation may be traced, constant as the revolving night, to the tavern and the gaming table, paying their midnight devotions to the shrine of Bacchus; not to mention the more obscene, brutal and destructive pleasures, for which they repair to the infamous brothel; while, perhaps, the faithful and affectionate wife is left to weep in silent obscurity, and the wakeful, anxious, paternal breast throbs with unutterable anguish, and deprecates the ruin of a favourite son. These, Mr. Printer, are not imaginary but real grievances, & were their consequences to be enumerated, your press would groan with the melancholy tale. If the men wish to insist on the trite, hacknied subject of female vanity, let them first reform; let them discontinue their own extravagant vices, and then they may reprove with a graceful propriety. That heart must be depraved which feels no attachment to an amiable female society: From this delightful source, the bosom of a virtuous man derives its most pleasing and elegant enjoyments,—..." the near and frequent view of female excellence," says a polished writer, is a very powerful guard against the sorcery of vice." Who has not felt the sentiment? What can the human mind conceive more innocent, lovely & alluring, than

—..." These graceful acts,
Those thousand decencies that daily flow
From all their words and actions."

If we cultivate, Mr. Printer, a more intimate acquaintance with the merit and the charms of the sex, we shall feel and acknowledge their claim to the most tender & respectful attention, and to the constant exercise of 'endearing sensibilities,'—We shall not cease to love, to admire and to cherish them as 'heaven's last best gift.'

A Friend to the Sex.

To be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Jacob Fowler, in Berlin, on the second Tuesday of December 1786, at ten o'clock in the morning, so much of each proprietor's right, in the township of Berlin, on Ozion River, State of Vermont, as will pay the sum of fifteen shillings lawful money, on each right, with costs, unless prevented by previous payment. The said fifteen shillings is a tax granted by said proprietors, to pay the expence of laying out the first division, &c.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, viz.

Matthew Horton,	Jonas Southard,
Matthew Brill,	James Wilsey,
Gabriel Matay,	Nathaniel Sacket,
William Lawrence.	Andrew Bracefield,
John J. Langdon,	John Brinckerhoof,
Isaac Teller, jun.	Samuel Averill,
Jeremiah Teller,	John Temple,
Benjamin Roe,	Theodore Atkinson jun.
Theodorus Van Wyck, jun.	John Sheerer, jun.
Peter Horton,	David Love,
George I. Brinckerhoof,	William Sheerer,
Francis Way,	Thomas Sheerer,
Benjamin Southard,	Robert Sheerer,
	David Sheerer.

JOHN G. BAILEY, Collector.
Rutland, October 22, 1786.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one fifteenth part of the proprietors of Guilford, in the County of Orange, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, this is therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of Mr. James Lucas, in said Guilford, on the 13th day of Feb. next, to act on the following articles, viz. First, To choose a moderator. 2. To choose a proprietor's clerk, assessors, collector and treasurer. 3d. To see if the proprietors will let out said town or any part thereof, and raise a tax to defray the expence of the same, and choose a committee to effect said business, and see the money properly applied. 4th. To see if the proprietors will choose a committee to lay out a meeting house lot and burying ground. 5. To see if they will raise money for defraying the cost of building a meeting-house, and choose a committee to contract with some person to build the same. 6. To see if they will raise money for the purpose of surveying the roads through said town, and agree upon the price to be allowed men per day, on said business. 7. To see what method they will take to call proprietor's meetings in future. 8. To see if the proprietors will raise money to hire a minister, and to buy a book for proprietary records. 9. To see if they will accept of any plans of roads or returns of committees, or allow the accounts of any persons for services done, or raise money to pay proprietary debts. 10. To see if they will vote a mill spot for the benefit of the town.

ABNER OSGOOD, Justice of Peace.
Guilford, October 9, 1786.

The Managers of the Lottery granted by the general assembly at their session in Rutland, October 1784, for erecting two bridges, one over Otter-Creek, and the other over Leicester-River, having completed the bridge over Otter-Creek, propose drawing the first lottery at Rutland, on the third Thursday of December next. There is a few tickets on hand which may be purchased if applied for soon. Those persons who have receipted tickets to the managers, or others in this Lottery, it is expected that such parts as are not sold will be returned to the managers, or to the printers in Bennington, on or before the first day of November next, where they will have receipts for the number returned.

Samuel Williams,
Jonathan Carpenter,
Benjamin Garfield,
James Ewing,
Reuben Fuller,
} Managers.

Rutland, 12th Sept. 1786.

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Fletcher, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, held by adjournment, at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Lewey, in Bennington, on the 18th day of Sept. 1786, it was voted by said proprietors to raise a tax of one pound eight shillings and four pence, on each proprietor's right or share of land in said township, to defray the expence of laying out the first division lots, and for books, &c. The same being committed to me to collect, unless it is paid immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOSEPH HOUSE, Col.
Bennington, Oct. 23, 1786.

The Proprietors of the Isle Mott, are hereby informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at the house of Colonel Ebenezer Allen in the Two-Heroes, on the first Monday of September instant, a tax of one pound, two shillings and three pence, was granted on each proprietor's right in said Isle of Mott, to defrey the charges of letting our said island. This is therefore to notify to said proprietors, that they pay said tax immediately to the subscriber, living in Tinmouth, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

SAMUEL ALLEN, Collector.
Bennington, September 19, 1786.

The Proprietors of Shaftsbury, in the county of Bennington state of Vermont, are informed, that at a meeting of said proprietors, held at the house of Mr. Jacob Galusha, in said Shaftsbury, on the 4th day of Sept. last, a tax of eight shillings on each right of land in said township, was granted for the purpose of discharging the debts of said propriety in arrears; the same being committed to me to collect, unless it is paid immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

Bias Willoughby, Collector.
Shaftsbury, Sept. 19, 1786. 73—5.

WHEREAS the Legislature of this State did at their sessions in June 1785, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Shrewsbury, for the purpose of clearing roads, and building bridges in said town. These are therefore to warn all the land-holders in said town, to pay said tax to me the subscriber living in said Shrewsbury, on or before the second Tuesday of January next, or their lands will be exposed to sale on said day, at the subscribers dwelling-house in said Shrewsbury, so much as will pay said tax with costs.

ICHABOD ROBINSON, Collector.
Shrewsbury, June 26, 1786.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the hon. court of probate for the district of Bennington, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors of Benjamin Fay, Esq; late of Bennington, deceased, represented insolvant, hereby give notice, that we shall act on the business of our appointment, on the first Monday in December next, at the house of Jonathan Robinson, inholder in Bennington, from 1 o'clock, P. M. until 5 o'clock same day. And also on the third Monday in said month at the same place, from 1 o'clock P. M. untill 5 o'clock same day. No accounts will be allowed, unless properly attested.

Joseph Safford,
Joseph Fay,
Jonathan Robinson,
} Commissioners.

Bennington, Oct. 7th, 1786.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the hon. court of Probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Alexander Karr, late of Rutland deceased, represented insolvant; Hereby give notice that we shall act on the business of our appointment, on the last Wednesday of November next, at the house of Timothy Follet, in Bennington, from the hour of 1 o'Clock P. M. till 5 in the evening of said day.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

Jonathan Robinson,
Timothy Follet,
} Commissioners.

Bennington, Sept. 30, 1786. 74—6

WHEREAS Mr. BARNARD FARRAND, late Post Rider from Bennington to Rutland, &c. has discontinued said business, and his bondsmen are anxious to take up their bond, this is therefore to request such persons as have suffered damage, through his unfaithfulness, since June last, if any there be, to send an account thereof to the subscriber, within six weeks from the date hereof, or the bonds will be given up.

A. HASWELL,
Post-Master, Bennington.

October 2, 1786.

Whereas the legislature of the State of Vermont, at their sessions in Windsor, holden in October 1785, did pass an act empowering the Selectmen of the town of Stamford, to levy a tax of one penny per acre, on all the land in said Stamford, public rights excepted, for the purpose of defraying the cost of making roads and bridges in said town, agreeable to said act, and the subscriber being directed to collect the same: This is to notify to the proprietors and land holders, delinquent in payment of said tax, that so much of their respective rights will be sold at Public Vendue, as will pay said tax, with intervening charges, at the house of Mr. Benjamin Raze, in said Stamford, on the 25th December next, at one o'clock P. M. unless said tax be sooner paid. The delinquents names are as follows, viz.

Noah Bigman, Jonathan Phelps, Thomas Webber, Cola Strong.

BENJAMIN RAZE, Constable.
Stamford, October 2, 1786. 75—4

CASH given for

Good Flax Seed

By NATHANIEL BRUSH.
Bennington, Sept 4